The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,536—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	Rs. 21 to Rs. 30-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Feb.
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	11th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	25th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	11th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. 1889
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Eger	3,500	500	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	11th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3195	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3180	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Lard	3511	480	17th ,,
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3357	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3195	480	23rd ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	25th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb 1889.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. 1889.
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	3,700	300	6th April.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1889.

MACIVER LINE

STEAMER TO PLYMOUTH.

THE S. S. "LYCIA" 3,223 Tons Register B. FLETCHER, R. N. R., Commander, will sail on or about 13th February.

Admirable Accommodation for 30 First Class Passengers.

Special terms and arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of Luggage granted.

Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

or to Messrs. Wm. W[illegible]SON & Co.,
Apollo Street.

She will be followed by her Sister Ship s. s. "ETOLIA" on or about 20th March 1889.

The s. s. CHINA will sail on or about the 5th March.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS will leave for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1889. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD!

1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,

Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — **HEAD & SONS,** — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS

COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY.

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE

CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY

£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,

Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.

Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.

Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY, ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIRTS.

MADE from the Best Long Cloth and the Finest Irish Linen. Sizes always on hand.

From Rs. 14½ to Rs. 17½.

Price, Samples Shirt ......each Rs. 5-8.
Price per dozen .... ,, 66.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
HOSIERS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STERLING SILVER MOUNTED FANCY CHINA TEA SERVICES.

EACH Service comprises Tea Pot, Covered Sugar Basin, and Covered Cream Jug.

In Rich Crown Derby Ware.
Rs. 135.
In Choice Japanesque Ware.
Rs. 117.
In Fancy China, richly ornamented with Floral Subjects.
Rs. 120.

TEA POTS.
COFFEE POTS.
CHOCOLATE POTS.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BISCUITS, CAKES, &c.

		Per Tin. Rs. a.
Hubbard's Celebrated Rusks		1 12
Scott's Improved "Oat Cakes," very nourishing		1 4
Leamen's, Captains' Original, London		2 4
Fortt's Original, Bath Olives		2 0
,, ,, ,,		1 4
Hill's Wholemeal Gingernuts		1 10
Hill's Dried Scones		2 4
McDowell's Entire Wheaten, Unrivalled		2 4
Robb's Nursery Biscuits		2 4
Mackenzie's Alberts		1 8
Hill's Thin Wine (Wholemeal)		1 8
American Extra Toast		1 8
,, Sea Foam		2 0
Health, by Peek Frean & Co.		1 6
Hill's Malted Nursery Biscuits		2 0
Brown College Biscuits, Huntley & Palmer,	1lb. Tin	0 10
Oswego ,, ,,	1lb. Tin	0 13
Atlantic ,, by Peek Frean & Co.	2lb. Tin	1 2

Huntley & Palmer's Celebrated Biscuits, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins. All kinds kept in Stock.

CAKES.

	Rs. a.
Fruit	2 12
Do. Iced	3 4
Almond	2 12
Do. Iced	3 4
Genoa, large	2 12
Do. small	1 4
Bristol do.	1 4
Cambridge, small	1 4

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW PATENT

OPAQUE GLASS MEASURES

FOR DOMESTIC, DISPENSERS' AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' USE.

THE advantage of these Measures over those of Plain Glass consists in their being made of Pure White Enamel Tubing, with the Divisions and Figures Fired on in indelible black. They can therefore be read with the greatest ease in any light.

Domestic Measures Rs. 1-4 to 2.
Medical Measures Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ FACTS! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	,, 153
TANDEMS	8	,, 16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, on of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO, Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF THE SEASON,

UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.

Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

HOSIERY.

TREACHER & Co. solicit an inspection of the following Articles:—

COTTON ½ HOSE—		
Plain Brown	from Rs.	5-8 to 13-8 doz.
Plain White	,, ,,	13-8 to 14-8 ,,
Fancy Striped	,, ,,	13-8 to 22-8 ,,
Fancy Mixed	,, ,,	13-8 to 18-0 ,,
Plain Fancy Colours	,, ,,	12-8 to 27-0 ,,
Navy Blue, Cotton Embroidered	,, ,,	27-0 to 30-0 ,,
Black, Cotton Embroidered	,, ,,	32-0 to 36-0 ,,
LISLE THREAD ½ HOSE—		
Plain White	,, ,,	15-0 to 18-0 ,,
Fancy Coloured	,, ,,	20-0 to 25-0 ,,
Fancy Striped	,, ,,	18-0 to 27-0 ,,
BEST QUALITY, PURE SILK ½ HOSE—		
Black Embroidered Colours	per pair Rs.	8-0
Fancy Coloured Embroidered Self.	,, ,,	8-0
THIN MERINO ½ HOSE—		
Plain Self Drabs	from Rs.	18-0 to 23-0 doz.
Drab Fancy Stripes	,, ,,	16-8 to 38-0 ,,
CASHMERE ½ HOSE—		
All Shades	,, ,,	16-8 to 20-0 ,,
HANDKNITTED ½ HOSE—		
Heather Mixtures	,, ,,	16-0 to 18-0 doz.
HANDKNITTED HOSE—		
Fancy Mixed and Navy Blue	from Rs.	42-0 to 60-0 doz.
BANIANS.		
INDIA GAUZE, ½ Sleeves	from Rs.	18-8 to 22-0 doz.
Fine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	23-0 to 32-0 ,,
Elastic Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	40-0 to 50-0 ,,
Superfine Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	54-0 to 75-0 ,,
Silk and Wool Gauze, ½ Sleeves	,, ,,	85-0 to 105 ,,
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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

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Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

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NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February 1889, at 1 p.m., to Transact the following business:—

1. To receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the Half-year ended 31st December 1888.
2. To Sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To Elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To Elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To Appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and Fix their remuneration.
6. To Pass the following Special Resolution:—"That the 125th Article of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the words "with the sanction of a General Meeting."
7. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, January 30, 1889.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th February, 1889, both days inclusive.

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4 o'Clock Correspondence	,,	0 12
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Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
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Fascination Cabinet	,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
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Old Saxon Correspondence	,,	0 12
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

By kind permission of H. E. LORD REAY, and at the special request of many Ladies and Gentlemen,

THIS DAY, THIS DAY,

AT 4 P.M.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, Aeronaut of London, will make another Grand Balloon Ascent, and after attaining an altitude of 5,000 feet, or 1 mile high, (weather permitting) he will Leap from the Balloon, and Descend to the earth in sight of the Spectators, by means of his Parachute or Umbrella.

Gates Open at 1 p.m.

Prices of Admission, 8 Annas. Reserved Enclosure, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Reserved Seats in the Balloon Ring, Rs. 3.

Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld. and Mr. J. B. Karani.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH OPERA AND COMEDY CO.

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At 9 p.m. precisely

STEPHENSON & COLLIER'S CHARMING COMIC OPERA

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Orchestra Stalls .... " 3	Back Seats .... " 1

Military in Uniform half price to Pit and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m., Overture at 9 p.m.

A Splendid Orchestra in attendance.

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First Production in India of Gilbert and Sullivan's latest Opera

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In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,

Will be held

UNDER VERY DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Reay will open the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, February 14, at 4 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will attend the sale, if in Bombay.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have promised to assist with Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, &c.:—

Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Allan, Miss Barthmann, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Flower, Mrs. Preston, Miss La Touche, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. Walker, The Misses Yardley, Herr C. Barthmann, Mr. Davey, Herr G. Kuchenmeister, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Morland, Mr. Redmayne, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Thelenberg, &c., (Piano kindly lent by Marcks & Co., Ld.)

By the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers Commanding, the Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will perform selections of Music under the leadership of Herr C. Barthmann, on the first and third days; and the Band of the Marine Battalion on the second day.

The fancy and useful flower and art Stalls will be presided over by the following Ladies:—The Misses Bapty, Mrs. Butler, Miss K. R. Cama, Miss Clement, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Geyer, Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. McIlwraith, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Preston and Miss Preston, Mrs. Redmayne, The Misses Richardson, Mrs. Slane, Mrs. Stanley, Dr. Kate Stewart, Mrs. and Miss La Touche and Mrs. Wilson.

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, Galvanic Battery, &c., &c., Weighing Machine, Spirometer and Dynamometer kindly lent by Messrs. KEMP & Co.

Refreshments at reasonable charges will be provided by the Vienna Confectionery Company. Admission first day, Re. 1; second day, As. 8; third day, As. 4. Season Ticket, Re. 1. Children half price on first and second days.

Hours: THURSDAY, 4 to 10 p.m.

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The Celebrated Court Comedy of

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ON THE 19th and 20th FEBRUARY,

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Boxes	Rs. 12 and 18.
Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4.
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40 PERFORMERS

Will shortly appear

GAIETY THEATRE.

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THE S. S. "DRUMFELL," Captain CHUBB, will sail as above on or about 15th February. Passages can be booked on special favourable terms. Apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents

Bombay, 7th Feb., 1889.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer D. BALDUINO, Captain G. DODERO, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1889.

THE CHARTERED ANCHOR LINE S. S. "MOUNT LEBANON," has arrived from GLASGOW & LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery, without delay.

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Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SULLEMAN MOHOMED, late of Calcutta KHOJA MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, deceased.

RATANBAI, (widow of the said deceased) the guardian and next friend of the minor Sons and Daughters of the deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE, The 4th day of February, 1889.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NANJIBHAI SAJIM, late of Bombay, KHOJA MAHOMEDAN, deceased.

MEGHBAI, (widow of the said deceased) the guardian and next friend of the minor Sons and Daughter of the said deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

L. N. BANAJEE, The 4th day of February, 1889.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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or

Class C—120 Penny publications

or

Class D— 60 Two-pence publications

or

Class E— 40 Three-pence publications

or

Class F— 30 Four-pence publications

or

Class G— 20 Six-pence publications

or

Class H— 10 Shilling publications

In the event of the publications during the year falling short of abovementioned figures for each class, those of the other classes will be substituted to make up the quantity. Thus, if a member, subscribing to class C for 120 penny publications finds that he has received only 100 penny issues during the year, he will be entitled to 10 two-pence publications of class D, or 5 four-pence publications of class F, or 1 shilling publication of class H.

A member has the option of subscribing to all the classes in one subscription, namely Rs. 5, but he can only take a few issues from each class, so as not to exceed ten-shillings for the year.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888, is declared at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share equal to 10 per cent. per annum, and will be paid on and after the 23rd instant to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 12th idem on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 12th, to MONDAY, the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after the 28th February 1889, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.

By Order of the Directors,

P. CHRYSTAL & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1889.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1889, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1st.—To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1888.

2nd.—To Sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To Elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year, and to Fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 10th to 20th February 1889, both days inclusive.

By order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January, 1889.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION will be opened by H. E. LORD REAY at the Secretariat at 5 p.m. on MONDAY, February 18.

The President and Members of the Society will hold a Conversazione at the Secretariat on THURSDAY EVENING, February 21, at 9-30 p.m. H. E. LADY REAY and T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT have promised to honour the Society by their presence.

No Member will be admitted without a Member's card, which can be furnished to him, if not already supplied, on application and payment of his subscription either to the Honorary Secretary or to Messrs. King, King & Co.

No gentleman not being a Member will be admitted to the Conversazione, but Members have each the privilege of bringing *two ladies of their family.*

The Member's card also admits the Member holding it to the Exhibition at all times.

By Order of the Committee,

ARTHUR GREY, Honorary Secretary, 3, Eldon Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN WHEAL, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Poona, has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, the valuable household furniture, horses and carriage, garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Colonel FRANK JAMES, P. W. O., Grenadiers, at his residence, No. 5, Stavely Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1889, sale commencing at 11-30 a.m., at which time will be sold a choice and very valuable lot of large moveable picture "Panels" painted on stout canvas in oil, for application with flat stencilling to wall decoration in India.

	Size Feet.
Chandlugh Vales, Devon	2½ by 1½
A Mountain Torrent Dartmoor	2½ by 1½
The Woolar Lake, Cashmere	3, by 1½
A River Scene, Poona	7½ by 5½
The Frozen Pond	3½ by 2
Lleyn Idwall, Wales	3½ by 4
Snow Scene, The Frozen Mill	4 by 6
The Dal Canal, Cashmere	3½ by 2
Figure, "Halt who comes there"	2½ by 2
Figure, The Gleaner	3½ by 1½
Flowers, The Orchid Basket	3 by 3½
Flowers, The Gold Mohur	3½ by 2
Parbutti, Poona, by C.F. J.	2½ by 3½
The Old Subhedar; by C.F.J.	2½ by 2
Singhur: The Home of Surjee; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Back Bay, Bombay; by C.F.J.	1½ by 3
Roses; by E. G. Krovan, Scotch Academy; by C.F.J.	2 by 2½
Evening; by G.C.F.J.	1½ by 2½
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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Insolvent's Shop at Mandvie Bunder, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Mr. Re Hajee Oomer Oosman Alias Hajee Ebram Oosman, lately traded under the name of Hajee Ebram Oosman, general merchant, an insolvent:—78 mat bags of white dates.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 9, 1889.

NOTICES.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to shew a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,

E. DARLINGTON, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

MR. BEHRAMJEE M. MALABARI and the Hon. Mr. SAYANI and another GENTLEMAN on PHRENOLOGY and Mr. MANN.

In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. Malabari says:—

"***** I believed in the teachings of Phrenology and that if honestly utilized its lessons ought to influence human progress for good as a guide to Matrimonial and business success, and in other ways. ***** The remarks you made in the course of examination, those especially with reference to defects of character and temperament, struck me very forcibly; and I gladly wrote to Mr. Sayani to say that you appeared to me to be a sound and faithful practitioner.

I am confirmed in this view by the vivid portraiture you have so kindly attempted for me, though it would be idle to disguise the feeling that you have paid more attention to the merits of the original than to the faults."

The Hon. Mr. Sayani says:—

"Mr. John Mann, Practical Phrenologist, has given a correct description not only of my character but also that of a friend who happened to be present at the time of my examination. If the public in general and my co-religionists in particular would take Phrenology as a guide I should be very glad as it would assist them in the choice of trades and professions in which they would attain the greatest financial prosperity."

In a letter to Mr. Mann, Mr. C. H. Stonham, a contractor, says:—

"When I visited you at Cawnpore in 1884 I went just for the fun of the thing. Phrenology seemed to me nonsense by which I thought phrenologists imposed upon people in order to make money, but I now find from my own experience that what you told me is all true. Before taking your advice as to my occupation I was earning less than Rs. 200 monthly, but now as I am a contractor owing to your phrenological advice I am worth over 3 lakhs of rupees I believe because I see, and it gives me much pleasure to write and thank you for your enlightened phrenological guidance."

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S. BENJAMIN, Secretary.

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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JAMES McGREGOR, late Permanent Way Inspector, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

PARVATEE, woman, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.

WALLIAM LAMB, of Coonoor, late Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Retired List, Indian Veterinary Department.

ARTHUR JOHN DOIG, late a Colonel belonging to the Bombay Staff Corps.

KESHOWRAO, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant.

HENRY PRICE TODD, late Manager Dead Letter Office, Bombay.

MARY VAZ, late of Bombay Eurasian.

All persons having Claims against being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within One Month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received, after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Acting Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 26th January, 1889.

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Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussara*ha*
Egutpoora
Ghotee
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Deolalee B. Siding
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Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
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Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*ad*
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Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Ball

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*ab*
Padesdari
Khandalla
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Karli
Kunkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*bdd*
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond*b*
Borebail
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Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
[illegible]

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

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do. City
Limbdi
Chura
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
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b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
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	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	50

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

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FOR FEBRUARY 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 1 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, 4 p.m.
Mr. Percival Spencer's Ball on Ascent, Parel, 4 p.m.
Preliminary Brigade Parade, Esplanade.
"Dorothy" at Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—D. Balduino (s), from Genoa; Mt. Lebanon (s), Liverpool; Clan Macdonald (s), Liverpool; Satara (s), Busreh via Karachi; Idar (s), Cardiff; and Mecca (s), Zanzibar.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Worsley Hall (s), for Havre; Kohinur (s), Calcutta; Sutlej (s), London, &c.; Sierra Madrona (ship), Rangoon; Flor de Diu (brig), Inhambane and DelagoaBay; Bormida (s), China; and Lawada (s), Colombo.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Mount Lebanon and s. s. Clan MacDonald entered and the s. s. Henzada left the Dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Balduino entered, and the s. s. Worsley Hall left the dock yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th January 1889 was 2,75,050 maunds and in money Rs. 70,474.

Cricket.—The following are the names of Dr. Hunter's team for to-day's game:—Mr. Brooks, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Hayman, Mr. Ross, Mr. E. E. Steele, Mr. Twiss, Drs. Wilkins, Hollister, Pinnock, Reed, and Coomans.

Lecture.—The third Marathi lecture of the Hemantatsava series will be delivered in the Hindu Union Club compound at 5-30 p.m. to-day by Mr. Keshava Waman Pethay. Subject: "Means to improve our arts and manufactures."

Bombay Philharmonic Society.—In order to prevent other entertainments being fixed for the same date, we are requested by the Honorary Secretary to mention that the Committee have fixed Tuesday evening, March 12th, for the performance of Mendelsohn's celebrated oratorio—the Elijah.

Special Jurors Fined.—Mr. William A. Boyd and Mr. Mirza Hayrat, who did not attend to serve on the Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, were fined rupees one hundred each. At the rising of the court, Mr. Boyd said he was unavoidably prevented from coming to court and begged to be excused. His lordship remitted the fine.

An Impudent Thief.—At the Police Court yesterday Inspector Jones charged Babajee Nursoo before Mr. Hamilton with stealing a silver armlet. It appeared from the evidence in the case that the accused waylaid a woman, who was carrying a child in her arms, and snatched the armlet from off the wrist of the infant and ran away. He was, however, arrested by a policeman, and pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Theft of Gold Earrings.—Yesterday at the Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, Chuberbooj Puma was charged by Inspector Jones with the theft of several gold earrings valued at Rs. 150. The accused was arrested in the bazaar trying to dispose of a pair of gold earrings which upon enquiry were found to be a portion of some property which had been stolen some weeks previously from a caste-fellow. Pleading guilty to the charge of theft the prisoner was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Broach Cotton Ginning Association.—About fifty-five thousand bhars (a bhar is equal to 24 Broach maunds) of kuppas have been received up to date into the Association, and it is hoped that about thirty-five thousand bhars more will yet come, making a total of ninety thousand bhars. The average cotton crops on this side are estimated at one lakh and ten or fifteen thousand bhars. The ginning season will be closed by the end of March. The Association is solely due to the exertions of Messrs. Greaves, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Rustomjee Hormusjee, and Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.

Fatal Street Accident.—The coroner held an enquiry yesterday at the Morgue into the circumstances attending the death of a Hindoo lad named Poonja Mugga, aged 10 years, the son of a municipal sweeper residing at Cursetji Sooklaji Street. On Thursday the lad Poonja attempted to climb up an empty municipal cart that was coming out of the compound of the sweepers' chawl at Cursetji Sooklaji Street, when he fell. One of the wheels of the cart passed over his chest and back and he sustained fatal internal injuries. The deceased was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to his parents' house close by, where he died a few minutes after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Fire at Byculla.—Mr. H. Maine writes to us:—"I have observed in one of the columns of your paper of date that the loss I have sustained through the late fire which took place at Bellasis Road on the night of the 5th ultimo is estimated at Rs. 1,000 only. Allow me to contradict this, as you have been misinformed. The total loss of my furniture and wearing apparel with all valuables was over Rs. 2,000, and I hope you will kindly rectify this error.—[Mr. Maine's loss was put down at Rs. 1,000 in the official report which we published yesterday. In our own account of the fire published on Thursday our reporter stated Mr. Maine's loss as amounting to Rs. 2,000.—Ed., *Bombay Gazette*.]

Suicide.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of a woman named Cassee, aged 25 years. Deceased lived for the last seven years with Gangabau Caidurbun, a stone mason, in a chawl at Duncan Road. About three days ago she asked Gungabun for money to return to her native country as her mother was very ill. Gungabun said he could not afford the money, whereupon a quarrel took place between him and the deceased. On Wednesday afternoon the deceased was found lying on her bed unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was then removed to the hospital, where 30 grains of opium was found tucked up in her sarree. The deceased never rallied after admission and died on Thursday. The verdict was that the death of Cassee was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

Highway Robbery.—On Sunday last, two passenger shigrams belonging to Messrs. Abubakar and Sorabjee, which left Wadhwan at 4-30 P. M. on that day, were looted by robbers between the sowars, huts near the Sapur Tank and those which are a mile off from that place, and property to the value of Rs. 200 carried off. The looted shigrams have not arrived here yet; perhaps they are detained for inquiry. The coachman of the bullock shigram informs the owner that the coachman of the looted shigram of Mr. Abubakar was armed with a revolver, a pistol, and a sword, but he offered no resistence to the robbers. Mr. Abubakar's dak has been running beween Rajkot and Wadhwan for seven years, and this is the first time that a shigram belonging to him has been looted. The loot has taken place within the limits of the Syla State. The details in connection with the robbery are awaited. It is not understood how such robberies could take place between sowars' huts. Mr. Abubakar offers a reward of Rs. 50 for the capture of the robbers.—*Kathiawar Times.*

English Opera and Comedy at the Gaiety.—Messrs. Anderson and Devon's English Opera and Comedy Company open for a short season at the Gaiety Theatre to-night in that bright and tuneful opera by Stevenson and Cellier, entitled "Dorothy." The opera is not new to the people at Bombay, therefore it requires no introduction, suffice to say that never since "Pinafore" and "Les Cloches de Corneville" were produced and took the country by storm has any comic opera gained such popularity in England as "Dorothy." Messrs. Anderson and Devon are determined to give us plenty of variety, for on Monday they are going to leave opera, and produce that new Comedy of Mr. and Mrs. Merivale's entitled "The Butler," originally written for the veteran comedian, Mr. J. L. Toole. Then on Tuesday an Indian audience will have an opportunity of hearing for the first time Gilbert and Sullivan's latest opera. "The Yeoman of the Guard or the Merriman and his Maid." Messrs. Anderson and Devon deserve the best thanks of the public for this and every encouragement, for there is no doubt the lover music and the theatre-goer alike will be anxious to see what like is this new opera, in which the talented collaborateurs, Gilbert and Sullivan, notwithstanding their successes in the past, are now said to have excelled themselves.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

For London.—Miss Chevasse.

For Brindisi.—Mr. G. Yule and Mr Birkmyre and Miss Birkmyre.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."
Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."
Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE BYCULLA MURDER.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Parsons and a Special Jury, Hurry Runsor, a young Maratha Hindu, was charged with having, on the 13th November last, committed the murder of Sayee, a Hindu girl, about eleven years of age, in an empty bungalow in Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were, after several challenges, called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. G. R. Lynn, Foreman.
Mr. N. S. Glazebrook. Mr. Manockjee C. Nariman.
Mr. H. B. Thurburn. Mr. Dinshaw P. Batha.
Mr. Jehangir C. Jehangir. Mr. Nanabhai Raghunath.
Mr. J. E. Davar. Mr. Piers Morris.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the circumstances of the case could leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the girl Sayee had been murdered. But the important question for the determination of the jury was whether the prisoner was the man who committed the murder. The learned Advocate regretted to say that the evidence in the case was of some length and some complication; and the case for the prosecution rested on circumstantial evidence entirely, as no other person was present when the girl was killed. The learned counsel said the case would therefore require the earnest attention of the jury. He would first relate the events connected with the murder as they were known to the family of the deceased. The girl lived with her grandfather. Toolseyram, her grandmother, her mother, and other relations in her grandfather's house in Victoria Road. Toolseyram was a man of some means, and the oart in which the house was situated was known as Toolseyram Oart. The ornaments which the deceased was wearing were of a more than usually valuable nature; and she had a younger brother, named Nana, about five years of age, whom she was in the habit of taking to a school situated at some distance, which opened daily at 10 a.m. and which was situated past the Goojeria Bazaar at Byculla, beyond the railway line. It happened, unfortunately, on the morning of the 13th November last, as the boy was about to leave for school, that the mother was bathing and had placed aside her neck ornament known as "gatlee," seeing which, the girl Sayee asked her mother's permission to put it on. The mother gave the permission; and the evidence would show that the ornament, which was of some value and quite noticeable, proved to be the cause of the girl's death. With the "gatlee" round her neck, Sayee with her brother Nana left for the school that morning. Nana was too young to be called as a witness. But an elder boy named Marootee was following them to the same school, and as he was about to go into the school, he saw Sayee standing on the steps of the verandah. Nana and Marootee went in, leaving Sayee on the steps. She was next seen in the Goojeria Bazaar by a woman sitting there to sell ground-nuts. The girl had been chaffering with her about the nuts, which she did not purchase; and the woman well remembered seeing Sayee on the occasion mentioned. Thus they had the girl at the Goojeria Bazaar shortly after she was seen at the school. They next came to a witness of great importance, whose evidence the jury would have to scrutinise with great care, a girl named Godee. She and her mother Jankee with others were at a party in the neighbourhood; and Godee was sent out to the bazaar to fetch some vegetables. Her evidence was of vital importance. She would say that she saw Sayee talking to the prisoner near a water tank in Victoria Road. Although there was other evidence in the case, the learned counsel should tell the jury that Godee was the only witness who saw the girl and the prisoner together. Godee had no exact idea of the time when she saw them. Her estimate of the time was not very correct. Once she said she saw them in the afternoon, and again that she saw them in the morning. The time could be ascertained from the elders who were with Godee, and they would say that she was sent out twice to fetch vegetables, once in the morning and once again in the afternoon. The learned counsel said the rest of the evidence would show that the real time when Godee saw Sayee and the prisoner together was in the morning. The learned counsel should mention that Godee made her statement with regard to seeing the prisoner with great care, for she was shown several other persons, but she always consistently pointed out the prisoner as the person she had seen together with Sayee. Another important witness was Chandbai, who saw the prisoner, very much confused, near a dust-bin in Victoria Cross Road which runs parallel with the Parel Road. The prosecution suggested that the prisoner was seen by Chandbai after he had committed the murder of the girl. Afterwards, seeing prisoner in the custody of the police, walking along the road, Chandbai at once recognised him as the person she had seen near the dust-bin. She related the incident to one Ismail, who would be called to confirm her statement, and who would further state that he had seen the prisoner that day in the Goojeria Bazaar near the shop of the ground-nut seller. That was a probable circumstance, as the prisoner lived in the neighbourhood. The next witnesses would be Hurry Jannoo and Hurry Pandoo, who were sent by the owner to clean the empty bungalow in which the murder was committed. They cleaned other portions of the bungalow; but on going into the cook-room, they saw the corpse of the girl with blood on the floor. They afterwards went and gave information to the landlord, who was absent from home, and which caused some delay; and information was then given to the police. The girl's grandfather was sent for, and recognised the body of the girl. He saw that the "gatlee," four silver wristlets, and all the valuable portion of the ornaments which were on the girl's person, were gone. The "gatlee" appeared to be an ornament very easy of identification. It had been identified, not only by members of the family, but by the goldsmith who made it. In the compound of the empty bungalow had been seen a woman named Rozina, who was digging there that day. At first the attention of the police was directed to the hole, on the supposition that it was being made for the purpose of burying the dead body. But Rozina had cleared herself completely. She said that she lived in the neighbourhood, and was digging up the roots of pomegranate trees in the compound of the bungalow for the purpose of making astringent medicines. She said she went there about 4 p.m. It was the theory of the prosecution that the murder was committed about 1 p.m. Now as to the deceased's ornaments which had been traced to the prisoner. It appeared that the prisoner had dealings on account of his late master, Mr. Parker, as well as on his own account, with a Marwaree pawn-broker named Munna Dowla, who kept a shop in Duncan Road. The important transaction took place on the 13th November last, on which day the prisoner pawned with Munna the deceased's "gatlee" for Rs. 20. The jury would see from the evidence that, whoever was the murderer, the deceased's "gatlee" had passed from Victoria Cross Road to Duncan Road at 2 p.m., at which hour the transaction with the Marwaree Munna took place. It could scarcely be said that the murder of the girl was committed by one hand and the ornament pawned by another. Munna Dowla would be corroborated by his servant Lucka, who was present at the transaction, and by an entry in his books. The same evening the prisoner took four silver wristlets corresponding to the wristlets taken from Sayee to another Marwaree pawn-broker in Duncan Road named Motee Dowla, with whom he wanted to pledge them. The transaction, however, was not concluded; but Motee would be corroborated by his servant Pona. Prisoner appeared to have been in money that day, because he redeemed a watch which he had pledged with Munna Dowla. He did not appear to have kept the money long, for ten days later they would find him pledging the watch again. The four silver wristlets were eventually pledged for Rs. 3 with a man named Ooma, not by the hands of the prisoner, but by a woman named Mooktee. Prisoner gave them to his brother Goolam, who gave them to another person, who passed them on to Mooktee, and it was Mooktee who pledged them with Ooma for Rs. 3. The nose-ring which Sayee had on and the gold beads of some of her ornaments had disappeared and could not be traced. The prosecution had traced the "gatlee" and the wristlets so as to prove the theft, and coupling the theft with the murder, they asked the jury to say that it was the prisoner who committed the murder. The wristlets had been duly recognised by the members of the family. It would be shown that the prisoner had no money during the first half of November. His being in possession of money during the latter half of the month, when he redeemed the watch, could only be accounted for on the supposition that he had got the money by illicit means. Any wages earned by him previously had already been spent by him. It would appear the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting Bhowanee Khooshall, who lived in a house opposite the empty bungalow in Victoria Cross Road, which would have at once suggested itself to him as a convenient place to commit the murder in. There was other evidence to show that prisoner was in want of funds during the first half of November. The rent for his room was due from him on the 7th November last, but it was not paid by him until the 19th November, that is, after he had obtained possession of the deceased's ornaments. When the "gatlee" had been found, the police prosecuted the traces with great keenness. They found prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Parker, and with the aid of the Marwaree pawn-brokers, he was arrested in his room on the 15th November. The learned counsel submitted that, although the evidence was circumstantial, it was such as would satisfy the jury of the guilt of the prisoner.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, which has been reported quite recently.

Dr. Sidney Smith cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: How long after death is it possible for blood to be flowing?—It would continue oozing for many hours.

I mean flowing from the nose or the mouth?—Very often twelve or fourteen hours, or even longer, after death.

The Judge: Could you say how many hours after strangling did death occur in this case?

Dr. Smith: I could not form an opinion.

Munna Doula, a Marwaree pawn-broker, was cross-examined by Mr. Anderson:

Did the pledging of the "gatla" take place at 2 p.m., when lots of people are moving about the street?—Yes, it was on the main road, and people were moving about.

It was an open transaction like the others?—Yes, it was a transaction openly entered into.

You had no reason to suspect anything wrong about it?—No.

Did not the prisoner say that the "gatla" belonged to another person?—No, he said it belonged to him.

Did not the prisoner cross-examine you in the Police Court?—Yes.

And did you not admit that the prisoner, when he came to your shop, said that the "gatla" belonged to another person?—Yes, I said so in the Police Court.

At 5-30 p. m. the Court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—(Appellate Side.)

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas.)

AN ALLEGED ANCIENT WATTAN.

BHIMAJEE BULWANT *vs.* GIRIAPA TIMAPA DESAI.

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, with Mr. Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, appeared for the appellants, and Messrs. Inverarity, Framjee Vicaji, and Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan appeared for the respondent.

The appeal involved important questions of law and fact.

The original suit was brought in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar by the respondent, who is the Desai of the wattan of Tegur in the Dharwar District. Plaintiff alleged that the wattan, consisting of lands and cash allowances of a very large value, belonged to him, having been granted to his ancestors in the time of Aurungzebe. That the defendants were employed by his ancestors as his deputies who managed the wattan on his behalf under powers-of-attorney granted by the plaintiff and his ancestors from time to time. Plaintiff alleged that he was no longer willing to retain the defendant as his deputies, but that they refused to make over possession of the propeoty to him and hence the cause of action.

The defendants admitted that the plaintiff was the rightful wattandar, but that under two documents granted to their ancestor by the plaintiff's ancestor in the year 1825, the defendants were entitled to manage the entire wattan hereditarily, and to take a third of the produce of the wattan for their services, past and present.

The Subordinate Judge allowed the whole of the plaintiff's claim, holding that the two sanads of 1825 set up by the defendants were forgeries, and that the defendants had no right to continue to manage the property against the plaintiff's wishes.

Against this decree the defendants appealed. The appeal was argued for four days before the High Court. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General contended that the sanads were genuine, and were supported by the evidence in the case, which showed that the defendants always received a third of the produce of the wattan. On the legal aspect of the case, the learned counsel contended that the sanads, having been granted before Regulation 16 of 1827 came into force, were not void under the Wattandari Act.

Mr. Inverarity, on the other hand, argued that the sanads were really forgeries. They were not signed, and were produced for the first time in 1849, when the plaintiff's ancestor Giriapa wanted to turn out the defendant's ancestor. It was therefore likely that the sanads were forged in order to prevent a dismissal. The documents were very suspicious, and as the defendants were in possession of the seals of office by virtue of their deputyship, it would be dangerous to hold them proved simply because they were sealed with the Desai's seal. On the point of law the learned counsel argued that the sanads, even if genuine, were against public policy and therefore void. The Court should not enforce an agreement by which a wattandar agreed to employ a man and his descendants to manage the wattan for ever. In course of time there would be a numerous progeny and great difficulty in allowing all of them to manage. The learned counsel raised another point of law, viz., that the sanads in question were mere agreements to grant a third of the wattan, and the management of the whole on the recovery of the wattan from a stranger who had usurped it. That when the wattan was recovered in the year 1839, the laws of 1827 had already come into force; and as these laws prohibited an alienation of the wattan, the agreement to alienate became void, and could not be enforced.

The Advocate General replied on Wednesday last and the Court has reserved its judgment.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA OF 1889.

Sailing Committee.

Captain Sir Henry Morland, I. M.
Colonel W. Merrimap, R. E.
Captain A. B. Jenkings, R. N.
Captain Kenneth Macaulay, *Judge.*
Captain Maurice Bean, I. M., *Referee.*
Lieutenant A. Channer, R. M., *Starter.*

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

1st Race.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV, under 6 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, value one hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

2nd Race.—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV., over 6 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, valued two hundred and fifty rupees. To start at 1-45 P.M. Twice round the course.

3rd Race—For Club Yachts, and Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV. over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners during the previous two years to be penalised by doubling their tonnage for each race of their class won. Entrance Rs 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup valued three hundred rupees. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

4th Race—Handicap for Dubash Boats—6 boats to start or no race. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize Rs. 60 and entrance money. To start at 2-15 p. m. Twice round the course.

5th Race.—For *bona fide* ships, boats of any rig or size. No time allowance. Entrance, Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 75; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50; 3rd Prize, Rs. 25. To start at 2-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

6th Race.—For Licensed Boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25; 3rd Prize, Rs. 20; 4th Prize, Rs. 15; 5th Prize, Rs. 10; 6th Prize, Rs. 5. To start at 2-45 p.m. Twice round the course. More than 6 boats to start, or only the first two prizes will be given.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.

Sailing Race.—Consolation Handicap for all Yachts which may have competed in the Sailing Races of the 16th February 1889, but have not won a prize during the Regatta. Handicap allowance at the finish. Entrance fee, Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a Cup, value two hundred and fifty Rupees. To start at 1-30 p. m. Twice round the course.

ROWING MATCHES.

1st Race.—For 4 or 5 oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 40; 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-30 p. m.

2nd Race.—For 6 oared gigs, ships, boats or otherwise. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no race. To start at 4-45 p.m.

3rd Race.—Cutters and Launches pulling eight or more oars. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st Prize Rs. 50; 2nd Prize Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5 p. m.

4th Race.—Licensed passenger boats. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs, 15; 2nd Prize Rs. 5. Six boats to start or no second prize. To start at 5-15 p. m.

5th Race.—Licensed Canoes. Entrance free. 1st Prize, Rs. 10; 2nd Prize, Rs. 5. Six canoes to start or no second prize. To start at 5-30 p.m.

6th Race.—For Yachts' Jolly Boats, any size or number of oars pulled by yacths' sailing crews. Entrance free. Prize, Rs. 30.

1. Course for Sailing Matches.—From station of the Yacht Club House to a boat moored near Gull Island, thence round a flag-boat moored to the south of the Sunk Rock Light-house, and back to the flagship, leaving the flag-boats on the starboard hand and the Dolphin Light on the port hand. Distance, about 12 miles.

2. Course for Rowing Matches.—From stations off the Wellington Pier round a flag boat moored in the direction of the Middle Ground, keeping it on the port hand, and back past the winning post in shore of the flag-ship. Distance, about 1½ miles.

3. All entries and a description of the distinguishing flag to be shown by each vessel throughout the race, must be sent to the honorary secretary of the Yacht Club no later than 7 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th February. Printed forms for this purpose can be had on application at the Office.

4. In all mixed sailing races between English and Native rigged vessels, English rig shall count three-fifths of tonnage.

5. No walk-over allowed.

6. The actual tonnage *in racing trim* to be ascertained for time allowance. All Yachts to be in racing trim at least 48 hours before the day of the race, and after measurement no additional ballast to be taken on board.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Bombay, the 28th of January 1889.

The Committee reserve the right to make any alteration that they may deem necessary in the above programme.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN GOA.

An attempt to murder the son of the Administrador of Ponda is reported from Goa. On his way to Pangim on the 15th January, the gentleman was surprised on the bridge at Linhares by a man who attempted to strike him with a knife when another man named Uppindra Laundro interposed and rescued him. The would-be murderer made an attempt to leave Goa by Shepherd's steamer, but he was caught at midnight on board and taken into custody. He made a clean breast of the whole affair, confessing that he had no enmity against the man whom he assaulted, but was hired by his master to kill him for a reward of Rs. 400. After the attempt he returned to his master, who kept him in the stables and gave him Rs. 40, with which he was trying to decamp. The judge has also taken proceedings against the instigator, and it will be interesting to learn how he is to be dealt with. It is sad to acknowledge that there should be so many desparadoes about here who, by their repeated and desperate attempts have produced an alarm among the peace-loving inhabitants, and disgraced the fair reputation of a city where until recently these atrocious crimes were never heard of.

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS AND DYES.—The public have frequently been warned by medical and other papers, against using hair renewers and restorers, which being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a most detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The only safe preparation is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, which nearly 100 years' trial has proved to be perfectly harmless and most beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf and dandruff, it prevents and arrests baldness and produces a luxuriant and glossy head of hair; also sold in a golden colour. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces soft and delicate skin and removes all cutaneous blemishes. Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P., ON THE DRINK TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., delivered an address at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. The hall was crowded to excess and the Hon. Mr. Telang presided.

In introducing the speaker, Mr. Telang remarked that Mr. Caine had, during his tour in India, devoted his attention to two matters, which they all regarded as matters of public importance,and which were attracting a great deal of interest and attention in England. The first matter which Mr. Caine had identified himself with was the administration of the Abkari laws. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of that question to them—(applause)—and he thought it was a very beneficial circumstance that Mr. Caine and his colleagues were paying such attention to it, as it was one which could be grappled with; and if it was grappled with in its present stage, it was probable that something could be done to bring it under due subjection. He thought that if the matter was not taken in hand by Government and also by themselves—(hear, hear)—even more than by Government, they would find it too late to deal with it, as the question would assume colossal dimensions. The other matter which had engaged his attention was the question of the Congress. (Applause.) Mr. Telang was sure that the observations which Mr. Caine could address to them would be of the highest benefit to them, as they were all anxious to hear what outsiders had observed in reference to the procedure they had adopted, the resolutions they had passed, and the future which was before them. It would be impossible to find a more candid adviser than Mr. Caine who had been present throughout the meeting, and who had—as they were aware from the newspapers—taken an opportunity of seeing the gentleman who was the leader of the Anti-Congress party, Sir Syed Ahmed. (Hisses.) Mr. Telang hoped they would not hiss—(hear, hear)—that name, and he wished to express his entire and cordial concurrence in all that Mr. Caine had said regarding him. It was not right to forget the great services which Sir Syed Ahmed had rendered to his own community and to them, however much they differed from him on the Congress and other questions. (Applause.)

Mr. Caine, who was received with cheers, said that it was quite true that he had given his attention to two matters during his visit to India. He had given his attention to the Abkari laws in the different sections of the Indian Empire and also to that new national movement known as the National Congress. (Applause.) He was not going to speak on the Congress movement, as he had written some two or three letters, at great length, which, he trusted, would also be transcribed in the newspapers, and they would then be able to see what his views were regarding it. He would now only content himself by saying that he would give all those who were interested in the progress and prosperity of that great movement as much satisfaction as they were likely to get from any British member of Parliament. He had travelled 5,500 miles throughout the Indian Empire and had seen almost every centre of thought and influence and had also been able to discuss the Congress movement, not only with its friends, but with its foes. With a mind entirely unbiased on the subject, after hearing both sides, and after hearing every word spoken at the National Congress, he had come to the conclusion that it was a movement worthy of the support of the Indian Government. (Applause.) Regarding the demand for elected representatives into both the Provincial and the Imperial Councils of the Indian Empire, he believed that ten years hence they would see their demands supplied. (Applause.) The resolution they had passed regarding the Abkari laws had pleased him very much. It showed that the public opinion of India, as represented by delegates from all parts of the Indian Empire, was not content with anything but the strongest expression of opinion. (Applause.) The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association had been called into existence in London some time ago, and was composed mainly of the leading politicians of all parties, members of the House of Lords as well as of the House of Commons, who had taken alarm at the terrible increase of drunkenness which had set in in the Indian Empire, and who felt that they were bound to take cognizance of the terrible growth it had made, at the same time they were ready to do anything that could be done in order to rouse public opinion in England and to bring the matter before Parliament. But they in India were to look about them and do whatever work there was to be done here. He hoped that this the first meeting of the Association, which now numbered far more members in India than in England,would bear rapid fruit in the promotion of sobriety in India. (Applause.) Mr. Caine wished to take the opportunity of paying a tribute of praise and gratitude to two gentlemen who were present at the meeting, who were most instrumental in bringing this question before the people of England. The first was Mr. D. E. Wacha—(applause)—whose letters, which were printed in the *Bombay Gazette*, were republished in the form of a pamphlet, and were distributed by himself and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji—(applause)—to most of the influential newspapers and to every member of Parliament—had done more to awaken the people to the subject and convinced politicians at Home that the Government were entirely in the wrong with regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors than anything else. Mr. Wacha deserved every praise for the labour and care with which he had brought the whole question of the administration of the Abkari laws before the public. (Applause.) The other gentleman was Mr. P. B. Dantra (applause) who had devoted most of his attention to one particular section of the question, that of the restriction of the consumption of toddy. The speaker entirely agreed with Mr. Dantra that the restrictions on toddy were as harmful to sobriety as to the revenue, and what struck him as a great injustice was the fact that there was already a heavy tax upon a comparatively harmless beverage even when fermented, while at the same time a very much stronger liquor, so far as its alcohol was concerned, was manufactured without any contribution being levied on it for the purposes of revenue. He had investigated the question regarding the taxation and found that it was Rs. 6 on every 40 gallons, something like 2½ annas on every gallon consumed, and this duty was levied on fresh toddy, which was quite innocuous and a most nutritious and popular drink. After fermenting three hours toddy contained 5½ per cent. of alcohol, and after 24 hours it contained 10 per cent., which was its greatest strength, as after that time the toddy became vinegar. The average percentage of alcohol, Mr. Caine maintained, would be found to be 6 per cent., and comparing that with beer, which was the next intoxicant used in India, and which bore no duty, they would see the latter, Meakin's beer contained 12 per cent. in the ale and 11 per cent. in the porter. He wished to bring the matter before the public of the Bombay Presidency to show them that the poor people's drink was taxed 2½ annas a gallon with an average strength of 6 per cent. of alcohol, while the strong and heady beer, brewed by Messrs. Meakin and Co., paid no taxation, though it possessed double acoholic strength. The speaker trusted that their chairman (Mr. Telang), as a member of the local Legislative Council would at once bring in a Bill to put a duty—say, 5 as. a gallon—on Messrs. Meakin's beer. (Laughter and applause.) He did not know who drank the beer; he thought the soldiers; but any limitation put upon the drink of the British soldier would not be taken into account by the soldier himself or any one else. The subject was one in which he took a great interest, and he now took the opportunity of expressing again his thanks to Mr. Wacha and Mr. Dantra—(applause)—for the investigations they had made. He now wished to turn to the larger question of Abkari. He always found, when discussing the question, that he was met by the old statement which came from every official connected with Abkari, that there was no increase in the consumption of liquor, but the apparent increase was only due to the better regulation of the system in the transfer of smuggled liquor to duty-paying liquor. However, when he got face to face with the higher authorities they were all ready to admit that the consumption of intoxicating liquor was on the increase. Lord Reay had admitted it to the speaker. Sir Steuart Bayley had also frankly avowed the fact, and so had many others. Mr. Caine then quoted the figures which had been adduced by Mr. Wacha, and which had first awakened the interest of politicians in England. They were told that in 1874 the income from intoxicating liquors in India amounted to 230 lakhs, and in 1879 it had risen to 260 lakhs of rupees. He did not wish to examine the figures too closely, and was willing to give Government time, so he would only take the figures when the Abkari laws were being perfected and its administration was being put on a solid foundation. Taking the figures then for 1878-79 260 lakhs, which was got out of liquor, they would see that during the next four years—after the system was completed and perfected—the revenue grew 60 per cent. In 1883 it was 361 lakhs, in 1885 it was 401, in 1887 it was 427, and last year year it was considerably in excess of that. The fact that revenue was rising at such leaps and bounds was sufficiently startling to alarm every social reformer and every practical politician. He would not before such an audience argue whether these figures did or did not prove an increase in the consumption of liquor, but he had to argue it with every official he met. (Laughter.) Dealing with the principles of the administration which had produced such an enormous increase in the consumption of liquor, the speaker referred to the days when the foundation of the system was laid in 1838, and quoted from Nairne's Handbook of Revenue to show that the object of Government then was to restrain and, if possible, diminish the sale of liquor, and that the loss of revenue would be recouped by the moral advancement of the people. (Applause.) Such principles as these, Mr. Caine added, were similar to those which had given rise to the resolution they had passed at the Congress. (Applause.) In 1844 the Government departed from these principles and raised a tax on liquor so as to put a prohibitive price on it for a revenue. So there they had a contrast in the two administrations—in one the moral condition of the people was thought more of, though it was true John Company had their own ways of raising revenue—(laughter)—and in the other the first consideration was for the revenue and the moral the second. In 1889 they were told that the increase in recent years was due to the better regulated consumption &c. (Laughter.) Now, if there was one thing he never understood, it was that favourite expression of Government, a well-regulated consumption. He asked what was a regulated consumption, or in what did it differ from a better or a worse regulated consumption. (Laughter.) He supposed the latter meant moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. (Renewed laughter.) He was always reminded of that inquiry into intemperance, where several witnesses were examined as to how much a sober man might take. One thought a glass of beer at dinner and one at supper was sufficient, another said he liked two glasses of beer and some whiskey and water afterwards—(laughter)—while a third admitted that he could take sixteen glasses of whiskey and water, and then go to bed as sober as a judge. (Renewed laughter.) Various grades of moderation were arrived at, and at last a publican was asked his view, and he said that his idea of moderation was as much as a man could pay for. (Renewed laughter.) And whenever he came across this expression in the reports of Government regulated consumption, he was always reminded of the publican—(laughter)—and felt that the Government regulated consumption was just as much as a man could pay for. (Laughter and applause.) But the increase in liquor was not confined to Bombay or Bengal; it was going on all over India, and one of the complaints was that there was no uniformity in the systems in the different presidencies beyond the one foundation for getting more revenue. The speaker again quoted figures showing the increases in every province, remarking that according to Mr. Pritchard—(hisses)—the great Abkari prophet, this was all due to the increased taxation and the better administration of the laws, but Mr. Pritchard thought there was no real increase in the consumption. (Laughter.) Their new Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne—(applause)—was taking great interest in the matter, and during a discussion with the speaker his Excellency showed that he was under the impression that Mr. Pritchard was an authority on the question. (Hisses.) He was a perfect Abkari Elijah. (Laughter.) Again, referring to statistics Mr. Caine argued that in the Bombay Presidency the manufacture of country spirits was increasing 40 per cent. in 4 years and doubling itself in 10 years, that too with illicit distillation grappled by the throat and strangled. No wonder that the administration was most popular when it is able to make such a large addition to the Indian revenue. (Hisses.) There was another thing they were told by Government, and it was astonishing how ignorant officials were outside the routine of their work. They were told that the increase in the consumption of country liquor was due to the decrease of the consumption of drugs, such as opium, bhang, &c. The increase of harmless spirits was taking the place of these dangerous drugs. However, the reports showed that they were as a matter of fact increasing in precisely the same ratio—in fact the consumption of drugs was doubling itself—the taste for one followed the taste for the other. In 1881-82 Rs. 27,000 were paid as duty on foreign liquor, and in 1887-88 it had risen to Rs. 90,000, country liquor gave a revenue of 39 lachs in 1881 82 and in 1887-88 it gave 75 lakhs; and from drugs Government derived in 1881-82 an income of Rs. 51,000, while in 1887-88 that income had increased to Rs. 1,17,000. These figures spoke for themselves. The imports of liquor had increased everywhere from 7 lakhs of gallons in 1879 to nearly 11 lakhs of gallons in 1887, and the liquor imported was largely over proof and could be purchased for very little. The speaker narrated an instance of the sale in remote Darjeeling of imported stuff with African labels. He explained that the liquor was a vile drink manufactured for sale in Africa, where it was killing the negroes by thousands. (Hisses.) Over the shop in which it was sold he noticed a board stating that no liquor could be supplied to the British soldier. This was a remarkable thing, as he thought if there was anyone who could drink the stuff without any harm it was the British soldier. But, as he had been told some time ago, Government were obliged to protect the soldier because he cost them two hundred a year. It seemed an extraordinary thing, however, that a benevolent Government should protect the soldier, which, no doubt, was quite right; but why should they not also extend the same protection to the natives? (Applause.) It was difficult in India to get statistics regarding drunkenness, but he had not met a single person in India who did not admit that it was steadily on the increase. And what was this increase due to? To the excise system—(hisses)—and the reason why the excise system was the case was because the officials of Government were directed to stimulate the sale of liquor for the sake of revenue. It was a grave and serious charge to come from a responsible politician like himself and against a Government, but he did so without the slightest hesitation, as he was perfectly certain the accusation was true. He would like to show them how the laws made it impossible, but that everyone engaged in the administration of the Abkari Department should have a bias in favour of the expansion of the liquor trade. The bias of Government was all in favour of the sale of liquor as it had to pay its way and here it had a good source of income. There was a threatened loss from opium, and if there was a similar falling-off in the excise it meant a serious thing for Government. The tax was a most delightful tax—dear to the heart of a Finance Minister and one he could always handle. (Laughter.) It was cheaply collected too. Now the Indian revenue was collected from various sources. The forest gave Government Rs. 45 in every hundred, from opium it got Rs. 75 out of every hundred, from land Rs. 85, custom Rs. 90, salt Rs. 93, stamps Rs. 96, and excise Rs. 97—(hisses)—from every hundred rupees collected from the liquor farmers, 97 went into the trousers' pocket of the Government. So that it was one of the most enticing taxes, and all bias of a Finance Minister was naturally in its favour. In every Abkari report they would always find Government congratulating itself on the increase which was taking place under this head. But how did they treat this matter in England? He had sat in the House of Commons, and had heard three Finance Ministers—Lord Beaconsfield, a Tory Minister; Mr. Goschen, a Unionist Minister; and Mr. Gladstone (applause) a Liberal Minister—congratulate the country and Parliament on the diminishing revenue from intoxicating liquors. When would such a thing occur in India? In fact it was quite the contrary. In his annual speech Mr. Westland, the Finance Minister, said: "We must also do our best in the developing of our existing revenues. I look hopefully to a considerable increase in the excise revenues, and believe that a great deal might be done in Northern India." Any Finance Minister, who would express such a hope in England would be out of office very soon indeed—(hear, hear)—he would not be able to stand up against public opinion. But in India a statement like this, they could depend upon it, would be noted by every person engaged in administering these laws, in collecting the revenues from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. The bias continued down to the lower officers, who were looking for promotion, and quite right were they to do so, for he would not give tu'pence for any one who did not. They were doing their best, and it only wanted them to be better directed from head-quarters. (Hear, hear.) In the reports one always came across the names of certain gentlemen who were mentioned in praise. It would be invidious to deal with the report of the Bombay Presidency; but in the last report for Bengal there were sixteen officers mentioned as deserving of reward. In England they would manage things differently, only those who had been instrumental in restricting the sale and increasing the sobriety of the district would be recommended for praise. Here they were rewarded, and the sixteen gentlemen of Bengal were praised because in every one of the districts there was an alarming increase. After detailing the names of the sixteen districts, chief among whom was Patna, with Rs. 97,000, Mr. Caine wondered if Government realized what an increase of revenue in Patna meant. It meant that Rs. 2,00,000 was spent on liquor, and that money was taken from the wives and children of those who spent the money. (Hisses.) It meant want, destitution in the town of Patna, and men who stimulated the increase in the revenue, increased tenfold misery and crime, and these gentlemen were held up to praise. In the sixteen districts he had mentioned there was an increase last year of four lakhs of rupees. The speaker then related an instance of a Collector in Bengal compelling a zemindar to open a shop, because a farmer had taken out a license to sell liquor in the district, to show, he said, how watchful the Collectors were, and the way in which they acted on the suggestion of Mr. Westland. If this sort of thing was going on all over the country it proved the charge that the Collectors were stimulating the increase of the liquor for the sake of the revenue. He would not deny that there were Collectors in the Civil Service all over India doing all they could to put down drinking in their districts. But it was their business not to make laws but to administer them. They were powerless—yes, as there names implied, they were there to collect as much money as they could. (Laughter.) That the liquor farmers were likewise biased in the matter it was natural, but they were helped by the administration of the Abkari Department, which backed them up with all the energy of a working partner. (Laughter.) An instance of this was given in the Bombay Presidency Report of 1887. In Ahmedabad several new shops were opened, and a petition was presented to the Collector objecting to them. After enquiry that official ordered four of them to be closed. One would have thought before allowing any shop to be opened the Collector would have made his enquiries. It was an instance of the facilities offered for the sale of liquor. The Abkari Department of Bombay could say it was their duty to get money and not to trouble about morality. Mr. Caine then referred to the increase in the North-West Provinces, and Mr. Westland's report stating that the revenue from excise was steadily advancing, and that the gross receipts were the highest on record—an increase of 12 per cent. This was due to the fact that the authorities had been stimulating the sale of liquor to the uttermost. But with Pharisaical complacency the report contained another paragraph, stating that drinking was practically unknown—a most satisfactory state of things, and one which should make any Government content and happy. But other paragraphs showed how an enlightened Provincial Government endeavoured to get rid of such a happy moral state of society, and such an immoral, increase of revenue. In the same report mention was made of the failure to maintain the number of shops up to the Government standard. Mr. Caine had never in his business experience known such a proceeding—over-stocking a market which was glutted. But what was the Government standard. He supposed it was as much as they could pay for. (Laughter.) All this showed that where there were no liquor shops and none were wanted, Government forced them in, and where they were avowedly too many, they were reluctant, and refused to reduce them. The entire evidence of the reports and of commissions before them showed that the farmers were competing against each other for the possession of a valuable monopoly, that the authorities encouraged it with a view to enhanced revenue; and then to save themselves from loss, the farmers doctored the liquor, distilled illicitly, swindled the public, cheated the revenue, lowered the prices, and doubled the consumption. He had no hesitation in saying that the excise system of India had no parallel in the civilised world, and the rottenest and the worst of the Indian system was that of Bengal. He did not wish, however, to take up their time any longer. (Cries of "Go on.") It was easy, some one might say, to go on with destructive criticism, and he might ask for a better system in place of it. He (Mr. Caine) would say administer the present system a little better, for they could, if Government pleased, even under the existing system, reduce the consumption of liquor. Then administer it on restrictive, instead of expansive lines, and a great deal of good would follow. This detestable farming system was condemned by everyone. What they demanded was that some fresh method of retailing liquor should be adopted in place of it. He had suggested to the Viceroy's Government that they should invite Mr. Pritchard and two or three other Abkari administrators to meet three or four reformers, such as Mr. Wacha and Mr. Dantra, who had been investigating the subject, in conference, the Viceroy himself presiding as umpire, and listening to the defenders and the antagonists of the present system. Such a conference would, he thought, be productive of a great deal of good. The whole tendency of temperance reformation and the legislature in England, America, and Canada was all in the direction of local option. Successive Governors-General were most anxious to stimulate local self-government in India, and they had done a great deal. But here was a question of local self-government, which could be further developed; local municipalities might have a voice in the matter. Mr. Caine was quite sure that some method could be devised by which the old village community might be revived with regard to this particular question, so that no liquor shop should be established without the consent of the inhabitants themselves. Then again Government could take the retail business as well as the manufacture into their own hands. He commended the experiment made in Ahmedabad, where the Government should, he thought, also take over the liquor-farming and put their own men, on fixed salaries, so that they would have no interest in the sale of liquor and in endeavouring to stimulate its increase. Some such experiment would result in the diminution of liquor and in the promotion of sobriety. The method of liquor-farming must inevitably increase the consumption of liquor, as when the farmer found he had an extra thousand of gallons on his hands he sells it as best he can. But it was not for them to dictate to Government. It was for them to point out that the system at present was bad and resulted in intoxication. They should ask Government to amend their laws, and that the tendency of those laws shall not be on the expensive but on restrictive lines, and it was through them that this could be done. He was leaving this country; and in doing so, felt happy in knowing that the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association had a special committee in India, formed of some of the best and most enlightened men and best public citizens; and he could assure them that his colleagues and himself would do all they could to arouse public opinion in England on the subject. In a short time the House of Commons would have to decide whether what the National Congress demanded must not be granted. (Applause.) The Congress had commended itself and would commend itself—(applause)—to a very large section of the public in England by the two resolutions which it had passed regarding the social purity question and the Abkari question. (Applause.) The meetings on the latter question, which had recently been held throughout India, had had immense weight, and wherever they were held it had been found that there was no place capable of holding the large crowds of people who desired to attend them and show their sympathy with the agitation. He had seen statements in the newspapers to the effect that it was a seditious agitation, and that a member of Parliament, who was supposed to have a little sympathy with such an agitation, was sure to draw large audiences. Such statements were quite incorrect, for the Rev. Mr. Evans, who had accompanied him on his tour, had held meetings alone in Madras where he was quite unknown, and had secured even larger audiences than "a seditious M.P." It was the temperance question that brought the people out and not the utterances of "a seditious M.P." In conclusion he urged upon his hearers the desirability of passing wise laws for their own homes. It was to him a dreadful thing to see a Brahmin drink intoxicating liquors. (Applause.) The Brahmins were prohibited by their own religion from doing so, yet in Calcutta he had met Brahmins openly drinking intoxicants. (Hisses.) This had a very prejudicial effect on those who looked up to them (hear, hear) and he therefore hoped those Brahmins and others who did like them would reform their own households and set an example to others by practising total abstinence. (Applause.) He hoped that the liquor laws would speedily be altered; for if the present system was continued, the time would come when India would be a drunken nation; and, if it once became this, it would be but a short time before it was wiped off the face of the earth like the North Americans. They must fight the question and carry it through to a successful issue. (Loud and continued cheering.)

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Evans, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Caine, who were decorated with garlands of flowers and presented with bouquets.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AMONG THE PARSIS.

A very interesting ceremony, consequent on the distribution of prizes for proficiency in religious knowledge to pupils of several Parsi boys and girls' schools, was held last evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Rahanumai Mazdyasna Sabha, a religious association, which has done a great deal for the spread among the community of pure ideas of Zoroastrianism stripped of the superstitions which clung around them. The association has for some years past been endeavowing to give moral training along with secular education, to the pupils attending some of the Parsi schools and the results of their efforts has up to now been declared to be very satisfactory. The hall was filled yesterday with ladies and gentlemen, who had an opportunity of judging for themselves the religious knowledge of the boys and girls, who seemed to have an intelligent appreciation of the doctrines of Zoroastrianism and the principles on which they are based. The answers which they gave to questions put to them reflected credit upon their teacher, Mobed Mehernosji Barjorji Dastoor, whose work is superintended by Mr. Sheriadji Dadabhoi Bharoocha, a gentleman who has a reputation which is not confined among his own community alone, for the depth and extent of his knowledge of the sacred language and literature of the Parsis. A girl named Goolbai Sorabji gave a well prepared address on female education, citing authorities in its favour from the ancient Avasta books. Another girl named Jirbai Borjorji Lam followed with a short address on mercy and charity. Some of the Parsi prayers have been rendered into Gujrati songs by Mr. Pherozshaw Batlivala, and a few sacred pieces given by the children yesterday, to the accompaniment of an harmonium, were much applauded. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Mr. K. R. Kama, who occupied the chair, made a few remarks on the necessity of moral and religious training. It appears from the report which was read by the secretary, Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, that the boys and girls at present receiving religious education are 400 in all. But it is expected that the number will gradually increase very considerably. The prizes were given away to the girls by Mrs. Bhikaiji Dosabhoy Cama, and to the boys by Sheth Framji Nasarwanji Patel. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

Result of 1st Ties.

A B Sangster ....beat E E Steel 6.2 5.6 6.1
Capt Dunsterville ......beat H R Cobbold 6.5 6.4
Byes—A T Brooks O Marshall
Capt MacMahon H Southee
W Murray A E Barton

2nd Ties to be played off by 11th inst.

Capt MacMahon.......... beat A T Brooks 3·6 6.1 6.1
Capt Dunsterville ...... plays O Marshall this evening
A B Sangster............ H Southee on Monday evening
A E Barton.............. W Murray on Monday evening

Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship
Challenge Singles and Doubles.
Entries close Feb 20.

Bombay Gym, Feb. 9. W. MURRAY,
Hon. Secy.,
Lawn Tennis.

ATHLETIC CLUB. Y. M. C. A.

LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Singles.

	1st Ties.	2nd Ties.	3rd Ties.	4th Ties.	Final Tie.
Gosling + 30	Bye.				
Watson + ½ 40	„				
Bice + ½ 15, 1 bisque....	„				
Clark scratch 2 do	„				
Sharp + ½ 30	„				
Frost + ½ 30	„				
Lane, scratch........	„				
Crasp + ½ 15	„				
Penstone + 30	„				
Davis + ½ 30	Bye.				
Owen + 30............	„				
Sutton + 15, 2 bisques..	„				
Reed + ½ 15	„				
Laville + ½ 15	„				
Fischer + ½ 30	„				
Harrington — ½ 15	„				
Treacher + 15, 2 bisque	„				

H. E. HARRINGTON.
Bombay, Feb. 8. Hon. Sec. for Tennis.

There has apparently been some competition among New York editors to obtain the exclusive privilege of publishing Max O'Rell's impressions of the United States. One enterprising editor attacked his victim even before he landed. Max O'Rell had just arrived on board the Germanic in Liverpool, when he was handed the following letter from the editor of a great literary paper in New York:—

Dear Sir,—Could you, during the voyage, write an article for me? I should like to publish it soon after your arrival in the States. Subject—your preconceived notions of America.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Bandora Wholesale Cattle Market.—

	Maximum Rate: Rs.	a.	p.
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each ...	15	0	0
„ middling „ ...	12	0	0
„ 2nd sort „ ...	12	0	0
Sheep, 1 sort (picked), supply scarce	6	12	0
„ ....per score	135	0	0
„ middling ....each	10	4	0
„ ...., per score	55	0	0
„ 2nd sort ....each	4	0	0
„ .... per score	65	0	0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each...	5	8	0
„ „ 2nd sort, each...	4	4	0
„ „ 3rd sort, each...	3	8	0

Daily Prices—Beef.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.........	0	2	3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb..........	0	1	9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each..................	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each..................	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each.................	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	2	6
Heart, each.........................	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	6
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.........	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each........................	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb......................	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English per lb..........	0	3	0

Mutton—

	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb............	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	9	0	2	3
Head, each	0	3	0	—		
Kidneys, each.............	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb..............	0	3	0	0	3	0

Kid (small).—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece ...	0	11	6
Fore „ „ „ ...	0	10	6
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „ ...	0	9	0
Fore „ „ „ ...	0	8	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart „ ...	0	6	0

Pork Fresh and Salt.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork Fresh, per lb.....................	0	3	6
Pork Salt, country, per lb,...........	0	4	0
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb..........................	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb...........	0	12	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0	8	0

Poultry.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Geese, each............................	4	0	0
Turkey Coks (very large), each ...	7	0	0
„ Hens, each	3	4	0
Ducks, large, each.....................	0	12	0
„ Middling	0	11	6
Fowls, Surat, large, each..............	1	4	0
„ „ middling..............	1	0	0
„ Bombay, large, each	0	9	6
„ „ middling, each	0	8	0
Chickens, large, each	0	7	0
„ small, each	0	4	0
Eggs, each	0	0	5
Guinea Fowls, each	2	2	0
Patridges each	0	3	6
Pigeons, per pair..................	1	8	0
„ young, per pair.................	0	12	0
Rabbits, each	1	8	0
Doves, per pair	0	8	0
Quails, per dozen	0	12	0

Milk and Butter.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
„ Butter, per cap, 2 ozs.	0	1	0
Jagree, per maund......................	2	0	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Cheese, English, per tin	0	12	0

Bread—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each..........	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each..........	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer.................	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer............	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb................	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Bombay, per lb................	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.........	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb....................	0	0	6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12	8	0
„ „ 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	10	8	0

Oil.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coconut, 1st sort, per maund	3	11	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	[illegible]	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5	4	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund ...	4	8	0
Castor Oil, per maund	4	4	0
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin........	2	3	0
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund,......	4	12	0

Firewood.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coal, Europe, per ton	23	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	6
Karrachee Babool, per candy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aine, per candy.......................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ per maund.......................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurmell, per candy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ per maund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khaire, per candy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ per maund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, 100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ghee—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ common, per bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mowra spirit, per bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sugar—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coffee, 1st sort, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2nd sort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. 2nd sort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Mauritius	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea, Hill, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sago, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Grain.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gram, Jamboosur, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Dall, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Common, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley (new), per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. (old)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jowaree or Cholum or Joaloo, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linseed, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maize, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moong per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Dall, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mussoor per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Dall per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nachni or Ragee, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toor, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ „ 2nd sort	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kong, per phurra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Vegetables—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. small, per maund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onions, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabbages, large, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ small, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turnips, large, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ small, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cauliflowers, large, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ small, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrots, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lettuces, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beet, large, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ small, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Radishes, white, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ red, ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tomatoes, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Peas, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French beans, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knol Khol, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Bombay, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pumpkins, large, each	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans, double, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsley, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Water Cresses, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coconuts, whole, per 100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betelnut, per [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ leaf, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED.—European FEMALE TEACHER for the Parsee Girls' High School. Apply, by letter, to Mr. DADABHAI PESTANJI, care of the Ripon Club, Hornby Row.

WANTED.—A Steady, HARDWORKING MAN as an ASSISTANT in a Retail and Wholesale Business. Apply to "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Sharp Native as PARTNER with a few Thousand Rupees. Apply 100, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 13 Lamps; 13 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

HAMBURG COLONIAL EXHIBITION 1889.—Arrangements can be made for securing Space at Moderate rates. Apply to "909," care of this paper.

NATURAL FLOWERS and FERNS in Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS.—Large Quantity of PapierMache and Iron Enamelled Dishes of all sizes for travelling use. Apply to P. VUCCINO & Co., Fort.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC AMATEURS.—Albuminised Paper Double Brilliant Rose and Purple. Developing and Printing Amateur Plates. Apply to P. VUCCINO & Co.

PLATEDWARE.—To suit Rich and Poor at all Prices, also Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Sold even by a Single Piece at Wholesale Prices Cheapest House for Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REAL MANILA, JAVA GEM and TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS and CIGARETTES are now obtainable at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Quality unsurpassable and prices cheaper than elsewhere.

VALENTINES and BIRTHDAY CARDS, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Ladies' Hand Bags and Companion, Flower Baskets and Fancy Goods, &c.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

BURROUGH WELCOME'S MEDICAL POCKET CASES; Hypodermic Syringes with Tabloids, Thermometers, &c., at moderate prices.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

BOARD and LODGING for 2 or 3 Gentlemen, at moderate terms. Rooms Airy and Comfortable. Apply to Mrs. UNGWAR, 35, Medow Street, Top Floor.

WANTED.—Second-hand TENT, about 18 feet by 14 feet with double walls, or a HILL TENT, all complete, and in good condition. Apply, naming details and price, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Dhulia.

WANTED.—A Good EUROPEAN SHIPPING CLERK, must have experience. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The OFFICE PREMISES and GODOWNS, lately in possession of Messrs. KING, KING & Co. Apply to JAMSEDJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Dhun Mills Office.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET from the 1st of May, a Furnished BUNGALOW. Apply to T. LIDBETTER, Meadows Street.

TO LET from 1st March.—Comfortable Suite of 7 Rooms with Cookroom, Stabling and Servants' Quarters. Rs. 75. Apply at KHUSROO LODGE, Nesbit Road.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

TO BE SOLD.—FURNISHED STONE HOUSE, Louisa Point, Matheran.—Apply at the Advocate-General's Office, High Court.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P. Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

PURE DAMASK NAPKINS.—A large new supply, latest choice designs, superior quality, Rs. 13-8 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art Designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of Paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to Mrs. W. H. McCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,

SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION
will be held at Mahim
on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY the 9th, at 4 p.m.
(not 3-30 p.m. as previously stated.)
H. E. THE GOVERNOR WILL PRESIDE
and
LADY REAY has kindly consented to
Distribute the Prizes.

No Tickets will be issued, but all Friends of the Orphanage are cordially invited to attend.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC intending to see Mr. SPENCER'S GRAND BALLOON ASCENT in the Ground of Government House, Parel, on SATURDAY next, are informed that all carriages will put down and take up near the West Gate of Government House, on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House, at a point known as "Chamar Bagh," and will be parked along the Dadur and Bholwada Roads. The South or Bombay Gate, and the road leading to it from the Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary will be open to foot passengers only.

The return route will be from the point where the carriages take up, along the Supari Bagh and Parel Roads.

No carriages will be allowed to cross from the Parel Tank Road to the South Gate of Government House.

Between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. no carriages will be allowed to proceed South by the Dadar Road, or along that portion of the Bholwada Road, which lies between Supari Bagh Road and the turning leading to the North Gate of Government House.

Between the hours of 1 and 8 p.m., no labour-carts will be permitted to proceed along the undernamed roads:—

Parel Road, (Kalbadevi) from the Money School.
Parel Road, (Mombadevi).
Parel Road, (Bhendy Bazaar).
Parel Road, (Byculla).
Parel Road, (Chinchpoogly).
Supari Bagh Road.
Dadur Road, to the Junction of Naigaum Cross Road.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1889.

Approved and Confirmed,
By Order, &c., &c.,
W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

The Public are advised not to use the De Lisle Road, either going or returning, as there may be blocks at the different Railway Level Crossings.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th Feb., 1889.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heart-burn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin cleared yesterday for Damaon, laden with a general cargo.

THE B I steamer Lawada, Captain T P Nailer, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast and with 65 passengers on deck.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker, will sail to-day for Cutch and coast with a general cargo and about 500 passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bormida 1,499 tons, Captain E De Negri, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and eighteen passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Mecca, Captain J Skinner, arrived in port yesterday from the East African ports and Aden with a general cargo and forty-nine passengers.

THE Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W J Rule, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool (Jan 7) with a general cargo and Messrs Henry, Alfred, and Venable, as passengers.

THE British steamer Mount Lebanon, 1,555 tons, Captain E Ellicott, arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, laden with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE British India steamer Satara, Captain J C Tice, arrived in port yesterday from the Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo and following passengers:—Mrs Tice, Messrs H J Tweedy, J Lallji, Sconladi, Mitchell, A Abdools, Mrs Cope, Messrs Faulds and Khooshaldass and three native gentlemen as cabin, and about 143 deck.

THE Italian Mail steamer D Balduino, Captain G Dodero, arrived here yesterday with the following passengers:—From Genoa.—Mr and Mrs Copleston, Col Landon, Col F Craig, Revd B H Bigge, Mr H W H Payne, Mrs Payne, Mr and Mrs Delius, Mr R Aynard, Captain and Mrs Fortescue, Mr C H Ducat, Mr L Lyell, Mr Byrne, Mr Coglane, and 3 members of the Salvation Army.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	A	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Mt. Lebanon	..	Ellicott	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Henzada	1348	J. Avern	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Clan Medonald	..	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lycia	2101	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Drumfell	1563	R. Chubb	K	E. Bates & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes.
„ Kt. of St. George	1933	J. R. Durant	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Arara	2601	D. Mackinlay	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	E. De Negri	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Amphitrite	2486	Lemesich	5	A. H. Lloyd's N. S. Co.
„ Deccan	..	....	7	P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa, Jan. 21.
	Mt. Lebanon (s)	Ellicott	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
	Clan Macdonald (s)	Rule	Liverpool, Jan. 7.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh via Kurachi.
	Idar (s)	Poland	Cardiff, Jan. 11.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Worsley Hall (s)	Verrill	Havre.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, &c.
	Sierra Madrona (ship)	Scott	Rangoon.
	Flor de Diu (brig)	Nakoda	Inhambane and Delagoabay.
	Bormida (s)	De Negri	China.
	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mt. Lebanon, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Clan Macdonald, for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Duke of Argylls	Prentice	London, Dec 23.
	Ship Polymnia (German)	Ipland	Melbourne, Dec 9.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.—Steamers Star of Victoria and Lalpoora. Ship Bann and Barque Cherwell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From.
6	Bancoora s	Melbourne.
	Maharaja s	Bombay.
	M. Meanatchy, Ds.	Singapore
	Secundra s	Rangoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

MacFarlane, Lt, on leave, from Lucknow.
Leslie, Captain, P W O Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
Marks, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, from Kirkee.
James, Colonel, P W O Grenadiers, on sick leave, from Poona.
Landon, Lt-Col, Bengal Infantry, on duty, from England.
Lugard, Major, R A, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Chapman, 2nd Lt, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Froom, 2nd Lt, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Vibart, Major, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Jervis-White Jervis, Capt, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Cameron, Lieut, R A, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Lethbridge, 2nd Lt, R A, off siege operations, from Kirkee.
Slater, Capt, R A, off siege operations, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Loch, Dy Surgn Genl, C Provinces, retiring, to Europe
Leslie, Captain, P W O Grenadiers, from leave, to Poona.
James, Colonel, P W O Grenadiers, on sick leave, to England.
Mayne, Surgn-Major, Madras, on sick leave, to Europe.
Landon, Lt-Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,
B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 9, 1889.

1. There will be no parade this day, Saturday.
2. The Proficiency Class will be held on Monday next, at 6 p. m., at the Volunteer Club.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.
Bombay, February 9, 1889.

The Brigade parade ordered for this afternoon has been countermanded. There will, however, be Company drill at Head Quarters at 4 p. m., when all members are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting
Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
(At 1 o'clock p.m.)
For investigation of pauperism.

1-89—In person—Luxmubai vs Ragoobai Ramgoolam
2-89—Inperson—Ramji Guinooh Goonjuh vs Dugdoo Guinooji Goonjuh and others—Burder and B.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

378-87—Little, S F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·934
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	68·4
Relative humidity of Air	·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·2
General Directions of Wind.*	NNW, N, E, ESE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

SILVER, according to Reuter, was still worth 42⅛d. in London yesterday, but private telegrams make the price 42 9-16d. per oz.; Rupee Securities, however, were unchanged at £66⅝ for Fours and £70 for 4½ per cents. Consols remained at 99⅛; and French Rentes in Paris at 83¼.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed the Bank's Reserve on Wednesday to have been 47 per cent. of the Liabilities, or an increase of one per cent. during the week. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and the market rates of discount showed no further change. £350,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank yesterday.

Government placed seven lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday, and two lakhs on Madras at 1s. 4 11-16d., which is the same as the extreme rate obtained at the extra sales on Wednesday, and ⅛d. above that of the ordinary allotments on that day. The only Specie shipment advised is £90,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

The Wheat Market continued firm, and the quotations wired show no change. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was quiet, but Calcutta seed to arrive, *via* the Cape, was 3d. per quarter higher; the quotation for the new crop to arrive *via* Suez being 39s. per quarter. Liverpool quality and Bombay seed were unchanged, the latter at 43s. per quarter to arrive *via* the Canal. Rapeseed was quiet and unaltered in value.

COTTON in Liverpool was again firm at closing last evening, the total sales and those for Surats (which were quiet) having been exactly the same as Wednesday's at 15,000 bales and 800 bales, respectively. Spot quotations come quite unchanged; but in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-32d. for March-April deliveries, and of 1-64d. in all other positions. The Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

At 10⅛ cents. for ready Mid-Uplands and 10·10 cents. for May futures, prices in New York were unchanged yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are keeping up this week, and now give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Thursday's Receipts	20,000	13,000	15,000
Five days' do.	101,000	84,000	85,000
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	4,545,000	4,669,000	4,560,000

Although yesterday's closing quotations have been maintained in our local market to-day, the feeling has become quiet, demand has been much less active, and consequently only a moderate business, compared with recent takings, has been done. Bengals have had the principal call to-day, some 2,000 bales of ready stuff of different grades having changed hands, at Rs. 175 to Rs. 199 per candy; but Oomra varieties have also been enquired for to a fair extent, and parcels of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 210; Sheogaum, at Rs. 204; Akola, at Rs. 200; Julgaum, at Rs. 207½; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 190-4; and Nugger, at Rs. 199 have been taken, as well as Broach at Rs. 238-9 per candy. Forward purchases are also reported of Bombay-pressed Dholera, for April delivery, at Rs. 204 for "Good," and Rs. 220 for "Fine."

WHEAT has settled down to a quiet tone again, and only a small business has been reported to-day; but prices are quite unchanged, all round.

SEEDS of all descriptions are dull, and *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* may be called 2 annas per cwt. lower this evening at our quotations, say:—

Linseed	6-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow, Guzerat	7-10-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore.	7-4-0	„
Do. Red do.	6-12-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,764	bales.
Wheat	12,781	cwt.
Linseed	7,023	„
Gingelly	7,443	„
Groundnuts	2,274	„

FREIGHTS are still firm, but not so active as they were yesterday, and no fresh charters have been reported. There is hardly any enquiry except for Cotton, but for that cargo space is with difficulty obtainable at yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and closed for the mail at the under-noted quotations, a fair amount of Merchants' Bills having been placed at from 1s. 4 13-16d. for this mail, to 1s. 4 d. for the end of May. Forward rates were this evening about the same, say, 1s. 4 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for next mail, and further forward as quoted yesterday. Bank Paper is not wanted.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 ⅝d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
France	3 do.	1·77½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day, and the cash rate for Four per cents has dropped to 97 5-16, while for the two accounts next month 97 9-16 and 97 15-16 to 98 have been respectively quoted; but without much doing on any line, the continued tightness of Money in Calcutta not to speak of this market having made the "bulls" less demonstrative. For 4½ per cents. the rate has been reduced to 102⅞ again, but it is almost nominal.

SHARES have been quite neglected to-day, and beyond a decline of Rs. 5 in Imperial Mill shares, at Rs. 565, we have no change of importance to make in our list this evening.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	912½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	61,111	100	all	17½ d.	£19
National Bank of India	37,330	£125	£50	5 p.c.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	–	£10	...	...	[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	...	[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	[illegible]
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 9	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2002

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	[illegible]	500	501	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,100	Rs. 10	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	252½
Bellary	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 20	215
Brell's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	30	20	Rs. 16	[illegible]
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	[illegible]	125	Rs. 20	188
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,890	Rs. [illegible]	615
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 130	1115
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	Rs. 0	1575
French Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	250	450	all	Rs. 65	40
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	200	200	Rs. 0	195
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs.	57½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	600	600	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	521
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	500	500	500	Rs. 3	370
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	293
Sind Press Co.	500	2,000	750	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.		500	500		501
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs.	590

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	109 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]			Nil.	71
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		50	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	570
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	[illegible]	100	100	5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs. 41½	3,150
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	[illegible]	375	Rs. 33¼	7-5
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	106¼
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	2,000	0	100	Rs.	25
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil	47
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	50	...	9
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	40	10 p.c.	104d
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250		150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. [illegible]	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	130	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	80	100	100	13 p.c	[illegible]
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	10	10	...	104x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	50	5	16 p.c.	215
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2	8 p.	21
Pearse and Co. Ld.	1,000	150	150	Rs 1	[illegible]
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	352½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	44
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	4,000	10	1	9 p.c.	119
Southwell and Austin.	1,000				30
Telephone Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]		Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000		50	Rs. 9	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	18	125	all	37
M. Mody & Co					80

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97⅜
Four-and-a-half per cent	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1879	...
City of Paris Loan	2¼
Port Trust Bonds	95

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AKOLA.

BIRTH.

REILLY—February 6, at Akola, West Berar, the wife of Surgeon E. W. Reilly, I. M. D., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Central Jail, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BUSKIN—February 1, at Kehunia Factory, Gorakhpur, the wife of A Buskin, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALL—WILSON—February 4, at Jhansi, by the Rev W W Kinsman, Benson P W H, Indian Midland Railway, to Jessie Margaret, daughter of J Wilson, Esq. Indian Midland Railway.

DEATH.

HARRIS—February 3, at her residence, Mrs S Harris, widow of the late Rev J Harris, Baptist Missionary, Agra, aged 81 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

SIR RICHARD BURTON'S passionate declaration some years since that Mr. Stanley's methods of exploration would make a He'l's highway of Central Africa for future travellers, has been verified to the letter by what has recently occurred in the the kingdom of Uganda, north of Lake Victoria Nyanza. Last month the news reached Zanzibar from the south of the Victoria Nyanza that a bloody revolution had broken out at Uganda, King Mwanga, had been driven out, the English and French Missions destroyed, and a Mahomedan supremacy was established as opposed to Christian influence. This king is the son of Mtesa, Mr. Stanley's old acquaintaince, to whom he presented a Bible under the circumstance sketched in the *Illustrated London News*. Some weeks before this momentous intelligence had been received by Colonel Euan Smith at Zanzibar, it was pointed out to us by one of the veterans of African exploration that Stanley had committed a grave indiscretion in endeavouring to precipitate the establishment of missionary enterprise in Uganda, where opinion was not ripe for it. The king was not at all inclined to go so fast or so far as Stanley represented, and in accepting the copy of the Bible given to him he never intended to convey the idea that he would become a Christian, or make his people Christian. Nevertheless the exaggerated accounts sent to London of this episode resulted in a great and premature development of missionary effort in that direction, which produced considerable alarm and led to a disastrous reaction. The same authority stated that the events in the Soudan, the occupation of Massowah by the Italians, the enlargement of the sphere of German and British activity in Eastern and Central Africa, as well as European movements on the Congo and the Niger, had spread a great fear throughout Africa, which was having the effect of combining the different races, states, and tribes in a general movement against European colonists and missionaries. This sagacious estimate of the situation has received ample confirmation from other observers, whose testimony, given on the spot, is entitled to great weight. We know that in the middle of November it became known in the territory south of the great Victoria Nyanza that a revolution had been effected in the large and powerful kingdom in the region north of the lake. This revolution is so thorough that the *Times*, writing in January, says that in Uganda all is a an end for a long time to come, so far as European influence and Christian enterprise are concerned.

The catastrophe was foreseen in Uganda even so long ago as last April. A French missionary, Pere Lourdel, was then in Uganda, and he wrote a letter giving a very vivid, and, as events have shown, a very exact, forecast of what has since happened. At that time nothing had been heard of Stanley since he had left the Congo, and every one was asking "Is he living or is he dead?" No one could answer that question; but the writer hints pretty plainly that the king and those about him were well informed. It was certain that at the moment of Stanley's departure from Aruwimini his march and his projects were well-known in Uganda. Sir Richard Burton will give complete credence to M. Lourdel's statement that the approach of Stanley did not inspire the Ugandi with entire confidence:—"Mwanga was in such a state of terror that he thought the end of his reign had arrived. They were all in fear of being massacred the moment Stanley set foot in Uganda." For a year nothing was heard—by the missionaries—of Stanley or his whereabouts; they thought it strange, for the king obviously had the means of knowing all that happened around his territory. The king had succeeded to a very difficult position, having inherited from Mtesa a political legacy of exceeding complexity. Mtesa had coquetted with Catholic and Protestant missionaries in turn, playing off the one against the other alternately. He desired to strengthen himself by their knowledge of European arts and methods; he was very adroit and very uncertain, and neither his subjects nor his friends ever knew exactly what he would do next. The chiefs disapproved of the favour he showed to the Christians, and not unnaturally his successor, Mwanga, lent to the other side. He favoured the Arabs, not indeed as Mahomedans, but as slave dealers, who supplied him with arms and ammunition, and enabled him to undertake military expeditions which enlarged the boundaries of his kingdom. Missionaries were grieved to see his victorious armies returning from war with three thousand or four thousand slaves in a batch. The king was wont to select as many as he required for his own use or for distribution amongst the chiefs and disposed of the remainder to the Arab slave dealers, who exported them to Upper Egypt or to Arabia. The natives of Uganda feared and detested the Arab dealers, who on their part wrought on the king's mind with representations of the projects of the Europeans and the missionaries. Here we come upon the actual effect in this Central African kingdom of the Anglo-German arrangement, which has proved so disquieting on the Zanzibar coast. The Arabs read to the king a letter which they received, stating that the European Powers had agreed to eat up the country of the blacks; the Germans to take the country between the Zanzibar coast and Unyanyembe, and the English Uganda and all the neighbouring countries. This letter was produced just at the time that Mr. Gordon arrived to succeed Mr. Mackay at the English mission, and he appears to have irritated the king by stating that he had not come to avenge the death of Bishop Hannington, but to teach his people. Mwanga, trembling with fury, told his chiefs to get guns and ammunition and prepare to fight the English; he turned to Mr. Gordon and told him that he would be treated as a hostage and would be killed if the English killed his people or stopped his merchandise on the coast. The king really believed that the English were coming to make war upon him, and he sought support from the Arabs. He seems to have accepted the services of an Arab body-guard. The so-called Arabs flocked to Uganda, and soon assumed a domineering attitude. The king endeavoured to get rid of his Moslem body-guard by a plot; he ordered them to proceed to an island on the lake, where they would have been left without food. They refused to enter the canoes, and marched to the palace; the king fled. His brother was put on the throne, and committed the mistake of reverting to the policy of Mtesa; he put the converted Christians into office. This aroused the anger of the Mahomedans, who slew the king's favourites and put their own friends in their place. The English and French missionaries were expelled. The king is a prisoner in the hands of the Arabs, who have sent insulting letters to Mr. Mackay, stating that Uganda is now a Mussalman State and that Christian missions will be put an end to throughout Central Africa, "in revenge for the anti-slave trade policy of England." This expression comes to us from Zanzibar, but it is not the language which a devout Mussalman would use in announcing the supremacy of Islam in a newly delivered land.

Meanwhile, what has become of Stanley who went to succour Emin? He is, so far as can be judged, north or west of the immense territory which has thus fallen into the lands of the Arabs. It appears that in August last—a few weeks before the revolution in Uganda—he had been succoured by Emin Pacha near the Albert Nyanza. Emin had "ivory in abundance, cattle by thousands, and sheep, goats, fowls, and food of all kinds." So at least Stanley announced to Tippoo Tib, to whom he wrote a letter asking him to return with him to Emin. Tippoo Tib declined the invitation, though the road was declared to be easy, and the supply of food abundant. Tippoo Tib had declined an offer of £32,000 to make the same journey with Jameson. On the 27th August Stanley appears to have set out again for the Albert Lake. He gave no details as to his purpose or plans. In October the Mahdist forces captured Wadai, a kingdom in the North, and if Osman Digna's information be trustworthy, Emin and another European, said to be Stanley, were delivered over to the Mahdi's lieutenant by their own men. Whether this be the case or not, it seems evident that Stanley, if still at the head of a force, is in a hopeless position, the Mahdi on the north and the Arabs at Uganda on the south closing every avenue of escape. The population of Uganda and its dependencies is estimated at something between two and five millions. The population is warlike and well armed. One writer gives the number of the standing army at from four hundred thousand to six hundred thousand men. If this estimate be divided by ten there is still a formidable quotient. For the time being the Moslems have established their supremacy, many soldiers of that faith having flocked to Uganda on the first news of the expected conflict between the king and the Europeans. The Arabs have been for a long time past waiting their opportunity to establish their power in one of the most commanding positions in Central Africa and they have succeeded beyond expectation. The position of the European missionaries throughout the whole of Central and Eastern Africa is rendered very perilous by this remarkable revolution.

A NOTEWORTHY illustration of the intelligence with which the *Times* is comporting itself in the discussion of currency affairs is afforded in the prominence which it has given, typographically and editorially, to the letter of "N.," whoever "N." may be. The provocation to this remarkable letter was a speech by Mr. Chaplin, which the writer cited as "a good illustration of the utter nonsense of bi-metallism, which made it difficult for mono-metallists to treat it seriously." Now it happens that this same nonsense of bi-metallism is precisely the proposition which Lord Herschell and the five other mono-metallists on the Royal Commission, equally with Sir D. Barbour and the five other bi-metallists, not only treated seriously, but to which they gave their deliberate assent. It is all very well for "N." to attribute it to Cernuschi, and coolly to say that Cernuschi preached the doctrine without getting listeners. Cernuschi has got listeners, and, what is more, he has got converts, some to his theory alone, others to the theory and to the practical lessons which arise out of it. The "nonsense" is this—that "if Governments choose to call different weights of gold and silver in the proportion of one unit of gold to 15½ units of silver sovereigns and shillings, or francs or dollars they will make the legal equivalents also the market equivalents." And yet the possibility thus scornfully repudiated of maintaining the ratio between gold and silver was acknowledged by all the members of the Royal Commission, in each and all of whom Cernuschi found a listener and in some of them a convert. It needed a ponderous ignorance of the whole question to run with so mighty a conceit as that which "N." shows. The legal ratio, be will have it, has never prevented silver falling in relation to gold, and when France passed a bi-metallic law in 1803 she did so with the full knowledge that the ratio might not be permanent, and without any expectation that the law itself would make it permanent. Some of us doubtless do go out in the knowledge that the heavens may fall, but they hold up all the same, and whether or not the Empire may have thought of the future that awaited the law of 1803, we know that as a matter of fact ratio did prevail until the States in the Latin Union ceased the unlimited coinage of silver in 1873. If "N." chooses to argue against the facts of seventy years he may do so; but that ought to constitute no title to the *Times's* biggest type and the patronizing deprecations of a *Times* leader. But there is one more proof of the incompetence of this greatly-honoured letter-writer to discuss the question in hand. He finds, what everyone knows, that there were fractional variations in the ratio at various times during the seventy years that the two metals had a fixed legal rate of interchangeability, and then he goes on to ask, "If the market varied to a slight degree from the legal ratio under the influence of supply and demand, why could it not have varied to great degree under the same influence? Approximation to the legal ratio is no proof at all of the influence of the ratio, but rather the contrary." The "why could it not?" of this childish question disappears under the fact that, whether or not the market could have largely varied from the legal ratio under the influence of supply and demand, it never did so vary. The slight variation which did exist between the legal ratio and the market ratio are to be explained by reasons quite outside the question of the efficacy or inefficacy of the ratio itself. Such variations are strictly limited in each direction, depending upon the abundance or scarcity of the bills on the market, and they can never rise above or fall below what are known as the bullion points. So that it is absurd to ask why the variations that occurred between 1803 and 1873 were not greater than they were, as absurd as to ask why the sun could not rise in the west if it chose so to do.

IN the report of Veterinary Surgeon J. A. Nunn, A. V. D., on the horse supply of South Africa, published in the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Veterinary Science in India*, some interesting particulars are given regarding the suitability of the Cape horse for the cavalry and artillery service in India, and on the best means of providing remounts for the mounted branches of Her Majesty's service hereafter. Mr. Nunn says it is pretty well allowed even in the Colony itself that the Cape horse has deteriorated, and that the class of animals that was imported to India before the Mutiny has to a great extent died out. Of course the falling off in the demand, due to the opening of the Overland and Red Sea Route to India, has much to do with it; but he thinks the actual cause of deterioration is in the Colony itself, many farmers having abandoned horse-breeding for ostriches, merino sheep, and angora goats. But there is no use disguising the fact that, as compared with New Zealand and the Australian Colonies, the Cape is a poor country, and that importers could only in few instances afford to pay for a really first-class thoroughbred. Then again there were the droughts, want of natural grass, which, he is afraid, will seriously interfere with South Africa competing in the Indian horse trade with Australia. But the strength and endurance of the South African horses are undoubted. They are capable of performing immensely long journeys over bad roads in hot weather, subsisting on nothing but what they can pick up in the Veldt, or a little oat forage. They are wonderfully good-tempered and quiet; even entire horses can be tied up with a lot of others with safety. They are as a rule very sound; splints are the most common form of lameness, spavins and ring bones being uncommonly rare. This, he says, is altogether the reverse of his experience in India, where these two latter with curbs are very common. The hoofs are remarkably sound, a good many people working their horses for long distances over rough ground without shoes. If the Indian or Imperial Government intends to obtain remounts from South Africa, it will be necessary to purchase them on the spot, at all events for some time to come, as in the present state of things it would be simply impossible to get any one to buy and bring them to Calcutta, as the Australian dealers do. The average price of the ordinary Cape horse that would make a light cavalry trooper Mr. Nunn estimates at from £20 to £25; cobs for mounted infantry, £15 to £20; ponies in Basutoland, £3 to £6; mules, about £20. Horses fit for heavy cavalry it is hard to put a price on, there being but few; but at a rough guess he would say £35. Then the cost of shipment comes to £10. In addition to this there would be the grooms' wages and their return passages from India. But again during this season troops are not being moved, and ships are lying idle in harbour.

IS it a characteristic of news that it improves by a voyage to the West and back again, as sherry is supposed to improve by "three voyages to the East?" We ask this because some one in London seems to think—and apparently some Bombay journalists do not differ from him—that Bombay news and Bombay opinion, when telegraphed to the *Times* by its Calcutta correspondent, acquire a new character and become sufficiently important to be telegraphed back again. Yesterday we were told in a special telegram from a contemporary's London correspondent that the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* had telegraphed that "the corrupt magistrate scandal in Bombay has reached such a pitch that possibly a Special Commission will be necessary to restore public confidence in the administration of justice. He condemns the Governor." Since the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has already "condemned the Governor," we must suppose that the Special Commission will be spared the trouble of enquiring if Lord Reay ought to be sent to the Andamans. But it is obvious that the four Judges will have to be put on their trial for not having gone with the two, and the *Bombay Gazette* will be fortunate if it is not included in the indictment. This Special Commission, however, is thus far entirely the creation of Calcutta imagination, worked upon by influences too mysterious to be understood in Bombay, where we are supposed to be dependent upon Calcutta telegrams *via* London for information concerning what we ourselves are saying and doing and thinking. As for another distant enlightener of things near at hand, we observe that the impartial and collected *St. James's Gazette* has a startling leader to keep company with this startling telegram—a leader containing "a sweeping slander of the entire lower native magistracy." With the lower bench "sweepingly slandered," with the majority of the High Court denounced by implication for making themselves participators with depravers of justice, and with Special Commissioners threatened for inquiring generally into the relations between the Government of Bombay and the Powers of Darkness, we are getting on. Obviously Bombay news does improve—at least it increases in weight—on the homeward passage *via* Calcutta.

THE statement which was made on behalf of the German Government in the Reichstag on Thursday indirectly confirms our announcement yesterday that the English Government are about to make proposals to the other Powers for a conference on the bi-metallic question. Evidently the continental Powers are awaiting some action on the part of the English Foreign Office, and the refusal of Prince Bismarck to commit himself until the proposals have been made is quite consistent with a willingness to discuss them when they are made. The interpellation in the Reichstag ought to accelerate the action of the English Government, and there is nothing in the official answer to it that can discourage early overtures.

THE foundation-stone of the nurses' quarters, the first part of the new European General Hospital to be erected, will be laid on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

THE Grand Duke of Oldenburg left Neemuch on Thursday, having received a telegram informing him of the illness of the Grand Duchess. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left Neemuch yesterday for Poona.

THE date of the Dixon Memorial Concert has been unavoidably altered from the 27th instant, for which it was originally fixed, to Tuesday the 26th. We are asked to state that Masons who intend being present with their respective lodges, should communicate either direct with Messrs. Soundy and Company, from whom tickets can be obtained, or with the Secretaries of their respective lodges.

LORD AND LADY HERSCHELL left Bombay by yesterday's mail steamer. They drove down to the bunder in a Government House carriage, and Captain B. Hamilton, A.D.C. to the Governor was present to see them off. Mr. Yule, and Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., were also passengers by the same mail. A large number of prominent native gentlemen attended at the bunder to bid them farewell. The Siamese Princes, Prince Kilya Kara, Prince Rabipat, Prince Pravit and Prince Clura and suite, also left by the mail, but their departure was private.

JUDGE TELLES of Mapuca, has tried a murder case against two individuals, who have been sentenced for 25 years' transportation. The murderers in November last invited another man, who was their neighbour at Aujuna, and took him to fish in a pond in the village. The murderers jointly overpowered the man and drowned him, his body being discovered after two days. The rapid justice and the severe punishment will, no doubt, deter these dangerous characters from trifling with human life.

A CURIOUS photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute, is being developed, a Paris correspondent says, by a French inventor, M. Amedee Denisse. In its experimental form, the cylindrical camera has twelve lenses round its circumference, with a sensitive plate in its centre, and it is provided with a shutter, which opens and instantly closes as the apparatus commences to fall. The descent is eased by the opening of the attached parachute, which is drawn back to the operator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. For securing bird's-eye views the photo-rocket offers several important advantages over balloon photography, such as comparative cheapness in operating and freedom from risk in case of use for military reconnoitring.

THE Abkari contract for Ilhas was knocked down at public auction for Rs. 4,85,65, and for Bardez for Rs. 4,95,60.

THE traffic report of the Marmagao Railway for the last 24 weeks, shows receipts of Rs. 17,79,59.

THE statue which the Princess Louise is at work on, and which is to be erected in Kensington Gardens between the Palace and the Round Pond, as a Jubilee memorial, will represent Her Majesty as she appeared on that morning in June, 1837, when it was announced to her that she was Queen of England. The Princess Victoria on this occasion appeared in her night garment, with a shawl loosely thrown over her shoulders, and in this costume she appears in Sir George Hayter's well-known picture.

FOR some time past troubles have been brewing at Diu owing to the disputed possession of the Port of Simbor. In October last, when the Government of Diu laid claim to the port which was a deserted place, the Nawab of Junagadh appeared on the scene and contested the right of the Portuguese to the place. Fearing a rupture, the Portuguese gunboat "Zaire" was despatched to Diu to protect the Portuguese interest. The negociations have since been going on between the two States, and it was expected that the case would be settled amicably. From what has transpired it appears that the negociations are as far from settlement as they were at the beginning. Owing to the information received from Diu, the Government Secretariat was on the 26th January, busily at work till midnight, and the Post Office was also kept open till the small hours of the morning. It is reported that a Portuguese soldier has been made prisoner at Simbor, and the Governor-General has resolved to take up the matter seriously by appointing Senhor Lamos Pimental, his Delegate, who has proceeded to Diu, to investigate the occurrence. If the dispute is not settled at once, it may likely lead to political complications.

THE news that Sir John Kirk was to sail for Zanzibar on Thursday, January 17, was considered at home as very important. Sir John Kirk was for years the uncrowned king of Zanzibar. He was removed, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, because Lord Salisbury was so subservient to Prince Bismarck. As long as Sir John Kirk was at Zanzibar, German influence was not supreme. Sir John Kirk was withdrawn, and everything went wrong. Now he is going back. What does it mean? I fear it is too late for him to put everything right.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

BERLIN FEB. 7.

In the Reichstag to-day, the Resolution that Germany should act in concert with England in the event of the latter initiating proposals for the restoration of the Silver standard, was brought forward. In the debate which followed, the representative of the Treasury said, he declined to commit the Government at all in the matter, and that they must await the action of England. Moreover, it was useless to begin negotiating unless they were certain that all the States desired to establish and maintain the Silver standard.

The Resolution was therefore withdrawn.

THE SUICIDE OF PRINCE RUDOLPH.

VIENNA, FEB. 7.

The stories that have been in circulation asserting that intrigues with certain ladies of the Austrian nobility had been the cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide, have been formally denied.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The steamer that came into collision with the Largo Bay, off Beachy Head, was the Glencoe. She was in ballast at the time.

Fifty-four lives were lost, but none of them were passengers.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. Thomas Joseph Condon, Home Rule Member for East Tipperary, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour at Clonmel for an offence under the Crimes Act.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gibraltar, from which place he returns without inspecting Malta as was at first arranged.

THE UNITED STATES AND SAMOA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7.

Secretary Bayard has recalled the United States Consul from Samoa, in consequence of his views of the situation there differing from those of the United States Government.

THE LADY DUFFERIN FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

At the annual general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, which was held at Calcutta on Thursday, His Excellency the Viceroy presided. In a well-set speech, which was interrupted by constant applause, His Excellency observed that the movement would serve the purpose of a bridge thrown across the gulf which divides the Indian and the European communities in this country. A feeling of dismay comes over those connected with the Government of this country at the depth and width of the barriers by which they are separated from their fellow-subjects of the Empire—barriers not of our erection but built up by most deep-seated convictions, the most cherished traditions, and the sentiments of the natives of this country. In public life, the speaker was happy to say, that daily increasing opportunities are offered for contact and co-operation, but in private life those opportunities are still regrettably few, and from the women of India, we are, and must remain, as far as the proximate future is concerned, absolutely and completely cut off. His Excellency therefore welcomed the Association because it supplies us with the means of sending across to those barriers a message of friendship. It was not sought to raise the veil which divides them from us, but messengers will bear to those sitting behind it, the tidings of our goodwill and sympathy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Das Banerji, in an admirable speech, and in seconding the motion to accept the report, appealed to the orthodox section of his countrymen, in the name of their Shastras, to help the Association to advance amongst the sections of the community they represented. He appealed to them in the name of progress, and to all in the name of humanity, and also suggested that a portion of the donations made by a bridegroom's party on the occasion of a marriage should be set apart in aid of Female Medical Relief.

LORD CONNEMARA ON TEMPERANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

H. E. the Governor delivered a long speech at a meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society last night. His Excellency spoke of the good effect of temperance among the fishermen in his old English constituency, and said that in India he thought it was the bounden duty of all those who take a part in the Government of the country, to aid those who are certainly doing their very best with great self-sacrifice to spread the principles of Temperance amongst our poorer fellow-countrymen. He alluded to the very pleasing progress of Temperance in the Army resulting in more efficient soldiers, happier men, happier wives, and happier homes. One speaker had alluded to Temperance as the christian virtue. He (the Governor) was afraid it was equally true that drunkenness was the christian vice, because in Mahomedan and Hindu lands intemperance was the exception, and temperance the rule. Our danger and reproach in India is that intemperance has increased of late years. Christianity had introduced many great blessings, but, with its advance in India, intemperance had increased the temptations amongst our Mahomedan and Hindu fellow-creatures. This arose in a great measure from the example given them by the christian community.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

OCCUPATION OF SIHAUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON FEB. 8.

Sihaung, the capital of the Siyin Chins, was taken on the 4th instant. One Private of the Norfolk Regiment, and two Goorkhas were wounded. The enemy partly burnt Sihaung, and then escaped over the hills. They suffered no loss as far as can be seen.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

The Duc D'Orleans arrives here to-morrow from Calcutta on a visit to H. E. the Governor. Sir John Fowler arrives at the same time to visit the Governor. During his stay here, he will examine the harbour works.

DEATH OF MR. PARKES.

Mr. Parkes, the Superintending Engineer of the Harbour Works, is dead.

SOUTH INDIA RAILWAY.

The place of Mr. Alfred Stanton, late Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway, will be temporarily filled by the present staff, pending the probable purchase of the line by the Government next January.

R. C. ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS.

Archbishop Colgan, who has been ill, is now convalescent.

AN EXECUTION AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MHOW, FEB. 8.

The Sudder Court of Indore having, on appeal, sentenced to death six of the Mahomedans who were charged with the murder of three Hindus at Burwaha in the course of a riot between the members of the two communities, on the tazia day in September last, they were hanged near the City Jail this morning.

This event has caused great dissatisfaction amongst the Mohomedans of Indore, Burwaha, and Mundlesar, who believed the accused had been victims of a pre-meditated machination on the part of some hostile persons in the opposite party.

The decision of the Court was made public on Wednesday, and the execution of punishment so soon, has precluded the accused from adopting the usual and legal procedure of appealing to the Maharajah's Council as they intended doing, and has caused much consternation in the city.

It is said that the Mahomedans of Burwaha, intend leaving His Highness' territory in a body as soon as convenient.

LADY CONNEMARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

The *Pioneer* learns that Lady Connemara goes home shortly.

SIR ASMAN JAH'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

Mr. A. P. Howell, accompanies H. E. the Minister of Hyderabad to Calcutta.

THE CALCUTTA BAR.

Mr. Eardley Norton gives up his practice at Madras, and joins the Calcutta Bar.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

The Duc D'Orleans, after visiting Ceylon, returns to India, and goes to the Khyber, and afterwards visits Hyderabad.

SIR MACKENZIE WALLACE.

Sir Mackenzie Wallace leaves Calcutta for Central Asia about a month hence. He will be met at Bombay by Mr. Cartwright of the Diplomatic Service, who accompanies him to Teheran.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe will officiate as Director-General of Post Offices, *vice* Sir. F. R. Hogg taking privilege leave in April.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

The Indian Railway Bill will probably be dealt with in the Committee at Simla, and passed next year in Calcutta.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

It is probable that Mr. O'Callaghan of Frontier Railway fame, will succeed Sir Guildford Molesworth, as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India.

INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Infantry Polo Tournament will be played this year on the 11th March and following dates at Umballa.

THE LUCKNOW RACE MEETING.

The Civil Service Cup at Lucknow has been won by Colonel Simpson's Mike. Blitz ran second.

THE PORT CHARGES BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 8.

At the Legislative Council held to-day, the Hon'ble D. M Barbour said that, in accordance with what the Hon. R. Steel had urged in regard to the Port charges Bill, the revenues derived from Ports should be spent after them. He entirely concurred with the views expressed at the last meeting. The intention of the Legislature was that the Port dues should be spent for Port purposes, and any errors which might have arisen, was due to the defective working of the law.

The Hon'ble R. Steel had no personal knowledge of the Madras Ports, but the Hon'ble Mr. Barbour had gone through the papers, and found that the Port dues had never been diverted to any illegitimate purpose.

The Hon'ble Mr. Steel said that although he was satisfied with the explanation offered, he was bound to say that the information supplied to him by the parties engaged in the Coasting Trade was no borne out by the Hon'ble Mr. Barbour's statement.

The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins said, it was not true that the proceeds of the Madras Ports were devoted to other purposes, though owing to some misapprehension, the general rent fund had been kept up after the repeal of the regulation under which that rent continued. It was possible that some moneys had, in consequence of some error, been devoted to other uses. Small Ports on the Madras Coast were kept up for the Native craft, and hardly ever saw a steamer. In such case, the revenue realised was infinitesimal and was used for legitimate purposes.

EXCHANGE FOR 1889-90.

A despatch has been received by the Government of India, from the Secretary of State, that the rate of exchange for 1889-90, has been fixed at 1s.-4½d. the rupee.

THE KHYBER RIFLES.

A number of men belonging to the Khyber Rifles have been admitted to the third class order of merit.

BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

For conspicuous gallantry in connection with the Black Mountain Expedition, in notifying Doctor Schlich's retirement from the Forest Department, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record an acknowledgment of his valuable and distinguished services both in organising the Forest Administration in Sind and Bengal, and in developing the Imperial Department, as Inspector-General of Forests.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAIL.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The P and O. Co.'s s s. Britannia, with outward English mails of 1st instant, left here for Aden at 5 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, FEB. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, passed here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	83¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. „	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

The sum of about £3,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,000,000; increase, £400,000; public deposits, £8,400,000; increase, £2,200,000; other deposits, £22,500,000; decrease, £2,300,000; other securities, £19,900,000; decrease, £400,000; notes and gold £14,700,000; increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 7.

10 p.m.	71·3

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

6 a.m.	71·5
10 a.m.	77·1
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	83.0

LADIES IN COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

"*Tout en dehors, comme la queue de paon,*" is Ouida's summary of the present fashion of our lives. All show—all outside—all "*en évidence,*" as the French put it. To strut in the sunshine of public opinion, showing off such little glories, such many-eyed tails as we possess—to make the world stare and wonder, and cry out with admiration, this is the craze of to-day. And we mostly seem to enjoy it, depraved mortals that we are! Though our grandmammas preached to us the beauties of the simple retiring nature—the flower that blooms unseen, making itself known only by the perfume of its virtue, or the virtue of its perfume, and all that sort of thing, here we are pushing ourselves to the fore, or at least not objecting to be drawn forward when the exigencies of the personal column of the newspaper require it. Without a murmur or a protest we unbosom ourselves to the myrmidon of the daily paper. We describe (more or less truthfully) our feelings; we enlarge (more or less fluently) on our convictions; we hint (more or less plainly) at our virtues. We do not object to have the front of our homes, like a doll's house street front, flung wide to the public, so that every one may peep and pry and examine the inside. The showman of the *Star*, the *Pall Mall*, or the *Globe* has only to say the word, and, like a Japanese villa, the whole interior can be at once revealed.

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For the last week or so the showmen have been busy at Mr. Meupes' Osborne Lodge. I suppose Japanese Meupes is used to the Japanese way of open house fronts and does not object, or he could have shut up the show and silenced the showmen before now. The fact is Mr. Meupes, like one of his own great decorative Japanese peacocks, is fitted to strut in public, his tail is worth showing off and he knows it, and permits it to be on view. Some have accompanied the *Star* and the *Pall Mall* and the *Globe* reporter on their rounds; and been shown the curtains and the vases and the Japanese lamps. We have admired his cultured taste, and praised his furniture, and been introduced to his children, and seen them bow and pose. We have in fact worshipped at the shrine of Meupes, and have risen up strengthened, and invigorated, and imbued with fresh devotion to the religion of the artistic and the beautiful. This is all very well. So far we have been on our best behaviour, for we know Mr. Meupes by reputation as a very grand gentleman in his way. We remember his portrait, by Whistler, on the Institute walls, as he walked out from his club in an æsthetic overcoat that cast an exquisitely jagged shadow to relieve the monotony of the floor, and we conduct ourselves decorously in the presence of this Anglo-Japanese High-priest. We do not maul his things about, or pry into his cupboards, or poke our nose into his larder. But shall we always be as well-behaved when on our tour of inspection? At what stage of the Paul Pry business shall we draw the line. If we may examine a man's cabinets and portfolios, why not a lady's wardrobe or her chest-of-drawers. Why limit ourselves to queries about her temperament, when we might also find out her exact expenditure, the price of her best gowns and the constituents of her dinner. There is indeed no limit set to our investigations unless our own good feeling makes us in good time set up a notice board to warn people that this way is dangerous.

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Dangerous or no, every one has indulged in idle curiosity about the *fête* given by the little Meupes, and every one who had a chance went to see them dressed. The eldest girl, Miss Maud Meupes, painted and powdered to perfection by her father's deft fingers, looked charming in a green robe with yellow lining and scarf or sash of a different tone of yellow. The little girl made another pretty picture in her dress of mixed green and lemon yellow. Master Meupes in a dress of various lilacs looked a regular little Jap and handled his fan as gracefully as if he had been endowed with a fan and not a silver spoon at his birth. Miss Stannard, daughter of John Strange Winter of Bootle's Baby fame, symbolized winter in a soft white dress of Swansdown, veiled with tulle and dewdrops, and with a robin on her shoulder. Poor, hapless, little robin, it was a cruel fate to slaughter it to make a Japanese holiday. Miss Kitty Saville Clarke in the costume of a Greek girl looked specially fascinating and a tiny creature in a Dresden shepherdess frock and broad-brimmed hat made a sweet Bopeep. Against the quiet soft yellows and pinks of Mr. Meupes' walls, the pretty little company looked to the greatest advantage and their airs and graces, copies of their grown-up ideals, made the scene more one from the Court of Lilliput than a nursery in its best clothes.

⁂

It was a case of *Riez Riez ma belle*, at the Royalty on Wednesday evening, when M. Mayer produced for the first time for twenty years "La Cagnotte," the comedy in four acts, by MM. Labiche and A. Delacour. Twenty years ago it was performed before a London audience, and splendidly done. On Wednesday it was successfully performed also, but those that saw both say M. Ricquier, who did the part of Chambourcy and M. Schey, who acted Colladon, were not up to the original standard. Of that we, latter-day-theatre-goers, are not judges. We can only speak for ourselves, and we must own we were amused. Such peals of laughter as woke the echoes, if there are echoes, of the Royalty. It is true most of the audience was French, and a French audience can laugh *con amore* and knows how to applaud with vigor. The sorrows of the unlucky party of provincials, who determine to spend their winnings at the card table or a trip to Paris, and get into all sorts of difficulties through their ignorance is the foundation on which the play is built. Some of them get taken up for robbery while others are employed in hunting all the monuments of Paris for their lost companions. In the end things turn out pretty well and they all meet, an ill-assorted looking company, at a *soirée*, where one of the other guests happens unfortunately to be the magistrate before whom they were charged with theft in the morning. This is too much for the feelings of the magistrate. He makes his escape at the first opportunity, and relieves the rest of the incubus of his presence. There is triumph in the reform camp for the return of the chosen county-councillors, and there is joy everywhere, whether in camp, or town, or home, that these tiresome elections are at length done with, and one's eyes relieved of the strain of looking the huge letters of the various candidates' names. There is rest too for many weary canvassers, whose post in the weeks preceding an election is no sinecure. Will you vote for Miss Cobden, said a lady-friend in her most winning way to a stalwart laundress who stood in her own doorway. "I don't hold with females, I never could abide females," said this amiable specimen of the genus woman, "since I took my first place with one, who was a regular Tartar." And in spite of much persuasion, and such blandishments as women-canvassers know well how to use, she held her ground, declaring over and over again that she did not hold with females. She had not studied Tennyson's "Princess," or she might have quoted him aptly, if she believes that to be a county-councillor is a harmful thing for a woman. Tennyson says:

> "Let her make herself her own
> To give or keep, to live and learn to be
> All that harms not distinctive womanhood."

Probably this fine creature thought that being a county-councillor would necessitate the wearing of a wig and gown and divided garments, and she has not yet got quite as advanced as that. She has yet to learn the lesson in politics:

> So to act that each to-morrow
> Finds us further than to-day.

THE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Gymkhana do not purpose holding sports under any other rules than those of the A. A. Association, which are identical with those of the L. A. C., so no intending competitor need fear losing status and becoming a professional against his will. A *professional*, so termed, is one who gains his livelihood by running or runs for money. What a pity it is we cannot see ourselves as others see us; we had an idea in Bombay that the Gymkhana did promote all and every kind of sport, and that the only limit was the length of its purse.

Evidently "foot-ball" is not the "Sprinter's" game, but there are a good few people in India who believe in it, and it would be a lively Gymkhana that tried to ignore it. To console us, we have the "Sprinter's" pity, but he evidently knows nothing of the way the Gymkhana funds are spent.

GYMKHANA.

LONGITUDE AND MARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The solution to the knotty point raised by Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope in an article published in your paper of to-day's date, under the heading "Longitude and Marriage," will be found in the answer to the question whether A. B. was aware of the existence of his wife in London when he married the lady at Naples. The answer is in the affirmative, it being undisputed that the marriage took place 20 minutes before the death of his wife in London. A. B. has therefore committed bigamy, and his marriage is null and void.—Yours, &c.,

S. M.

OUIDA ON WOMEN'S CLUBS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

IT is a false philosophy which persuades people that enjoyment is to be found in excitement alone. The only really valuable training is that which teaches a man or a woman to be able to be indifferent to the fitful and quickly-exhausted pleasures of social life.

Society has many excellent uses; it forms the mind in one way as much as education forms it in another. The friction which it affords with other minds softens prejudices, dissipates pre-conceived ideas, enlarges the intellectual horizon, and animates and vivifies the whole intelligence, when it is of a high and delicate kind itself. But the safest mental preparation for it is that which does not overvalue or depend upon it. Those who can not live without excitement, whether it take the form of parties to meet the Prince of Wales, or of cheap trips to eat shrimps at Margate, are unhappy, dependent on others, never independent of fortune. Club-life will inevitably teach women to be more and more intolerant of privacy and monotony. Women usually like a thing to a dangerously exaggerated extent when they like it at all. It is almost certain that if they once acquire a taste for club-life they will become impatient of any other; the constant *quid novi*? the constant change of society, the mimicry of masculine liberties, and the ease with which their personal wants are supplied will all become pleasures which will grow on them. Women's clubs will, I repeat, never be much needed by women of the world, who already possess all that such clubs would offer them in more satisfactory forms, but they will become a dangerous attraction to those classes of women, unhappily so much upon the increase, who, not mistresses of any home where they can reign, educated enough to be restless and vain, owning or earning competence enough to afford them leisure but not luxury, professing a sterile and unnatural indifference to the opinions and affections of men, who plunge into charlatanism, science or politics, in their search for excitement.

These women, meeting only other women, will increase their own discontent and inoculate with it the contented. The society of women is not good, in a great degree, for a woman. Women will harm the mind of a woman much more dangerously than ninety-nine men out of a hundred. "Beware of female intimacies," was said by a wise diplomatist to his daughters, and the advice was sound. Women's clubs will be hotbeds of such intimacies.

The jealous dislike with which men regard the attachment to a female friend of the woman they love is well founded. To the friend are confided the dearest secrets and the most dangerous confidences, and in her the lover or the husband almost always possesses his greatest and most insidious enemy. Few men are very wise and few women are thoroughly loyal. All influence which has a tendency to estrange women from men is bad, bad in itself, and bad in its results. Men are not as virtuous as women would like them to be, nor are they often as clever as they imagine themselves to be, but, such as they are, they are indefinitely better objects of women's affections than women themselves, and the mental atmosphere which they bring with them is more robust and invigorating; whilst their views are, on the whole, juster and more sensible about most matters.

Why women of the world are wiser in their judgments than women of the bourgeoisie is due to the fact that the former is constantly surrounded by an ever-changing society of which men are the most numerous members, and the most intimate in association with her; the latter is, on the contrary, thrown for her intimate associates almost entirely upon female companions. The man is, perhaps, the strongest and best man who lives little with women, but the woman who lives most amongst women is by no means the sweetest or the wisest woman. There is an inclination amongst women in the present days to deify themselves, which is fraught with immeasurable vanity, egotism and woe for themselves and others.

Women's clubs will be the nucleus of this undesirable self-adoration now so general in the weaker sex. There is in women a hostility towards men, a jealousy of their powers, an envy of their pursuits and their awards, which is pregnant with extreme mischief, and needs no encouragement from external circumstance. There are too many, far too many, women numerically; masses of these women are well educated and unemployed; they are being taught to believe that their salvation lies in forcing themselves into careers already overstocked by men; and the inevitable result will be a deadly hostility between many classes of the two sexes. Clubs will largely increase that class of women who are already antagonistic to men, who are restless and uncomfortable in their homes, who have a passion for physical science because they hope to satisfy through it their unwholesome curiosities, and who possess neither the qualities which can attain a brilliant position nor the resignation which can accept an obscure one.

The women's clubs, *i. e.*, those for women alone, will almost certainly be chiefly confined to the middle classes. Women of fashion will neither need nor care for them. Their members will be almost entirely recruited from the large class of tolerably clever, infinitely discontented women who are often *declassees*, always discontented and ill at ease, and who pass miserably from the fruitless restlessness of youth to an unloved and unlovely maturity.

The supreme defect of all modern education is that it occupies itself solely with the mind, and scarcely touches or attempts to form the character at all, and the more scientific or "special" the education be the more absolutely under its domination is the development of the character neglected. The human mind is finite, like the human life; and if very much of one thing be forced on it, it is greedily filled by this to the exclusion of other and often more valuable things. Unselfishness is a more precious quality than "all the ologies," and tact and delicacy sweeten the ways of life far more than does the ability to dissect a living organism or do an advanced problem in Euclid. Competition in the schools hardens into unconscious vanity and egotism the naturally soft and plaint tissues of female character, and in after year's club-life, if it become general for women, will unquestionably increase this offensive self-concentration.

The most "clubable" man, the man who most frequents his club and makes it the centre of his existence is usually also the most egotistic, self-centred and self-indulgent of men. It is because he studies himself exclusively that his club fulfills to him the whole ideal of existence and satisfies him absolutely. The same effect upon woman will be more fatal, since more essentially unlovely is selfishness in her than in him. Everything which tends to take women out of their own homes is injurious to the world at large. The employment of one class of women in workrooms, shops and factories, the university training now bestowed on another class, the constant stir and publicity in which the highest class of all live and move and have their being serve alike to destroy the essential charm of women and remove them from the sphere of their natural happiness and influence. Club-life will do this more and more, and will substitute the hard glare of continual publicity for that subdued light of home in which women are at their best and happiest.

It is for the convenience of the average woman that a female club world is about to emerge into existence; and it is to the average woman that its effects will be eventually most baneful, if, at the commencement, it may appear to offer her repose, amusement and economy. It may flatter the vanity and mislead the ignorance of the sex to pass their lives in public dining, reading, talking and letter-writing in the public rooms of a club-house, but it will not give to them Miranda's charm, Desdemona's tenderness, Juliet's passion, nor Cornelia's virtue.

OUIDA.

NOT A GRADUATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of this day, you notice some facts relating to the dismissal of Mr. Hirpathak, the late head-master of the Nassik High School. The article states that Mr. Hirpathak was accused of some "gross immorality." I believe one can easily understand on reading the whole of the article with what kind of aggravated conduct the unfortunate head-master's name must have been connected, and I do not wish at all to know any further particulars with regard to the charges brought against him. There cannot be too little said on this painful subject in a widely-circulated journal.

My object in addressing you is to show that Mr. Hirpathak is not a "B. A.," a graduate, as your article has presumed. I do not wish to be understood, when I say this, that he may not be a man of culture. In the two cases of corruption recently tried in Poona—the well known cases of Hanmantrao and Crawford—some facts were disclosed which have led unthinking minds to hold the very name of graduate in contempt. I do not, however, here pretend to find out the philosophy of this opinion, nor do I wish to add that the opinion is of no value. It will suffice for my present purpose to show that unthinking men form a great majority of the people, and if such gross misconduct as Mr. Hirpathak is charged with is imputed also to a graduate, I doubt not a graduate will be looked upon by the people of the above type as a sort of monster who would not shrink from doing the most abominable deeds. I would recommend such people to read the two short articles bearing on morality in which you in to-day's issue have briefly shown that culture and immorality are not inconsistent. But I warn these people against concluding from this that these two things are concomitant, or that they are found co-existing in an appreciable number of instances.

I hope, therefore, that you will be so good as to correct the mistake in the editorial columns of the next issue of the *Bombay Gazette* and also to publish this letter, as the mistake, little though it is, is in the way shown above sure to be prejudicial to graduates, most of whom are men of strict morality and some of whom, like Mr. V. A. Modak, perfect types of it.—I have, &c.

Bombay, Feb. 7. A FRIEND OF CULTURE.

THE PARACHUTE DESCENT AT PAREL.

THE grounds at Government House, Parel, will this afternoon be the scene of a similar exciting spectacle to what was witnessed there a fortnight ago. The young and daring aeronaut, Mr. Percival Spencer, is going to make another of his sensational leaps through space from his balloon, "The Empress of India," coming to the grounds by means of his parachute. It would appear that there have been some expressions of disappointment that Mr. Spencer did not last time go the height he advertised, and even doubts have been thrown out as to the truth of Mr. Spencer's statement that he was at a height of 1,760 feet when he made the leap. As has already been clearly and fully explained in these columns, the height a parachutist goes must always be regulated by certain conditions. He may advertise to ascend a thousand feet and yet astonish the people by going out of sight before trusting himself to his parachute; he may, on the other hand, advertise to ascend two miles into the air, provided the conditions of wind and currents are favourable, and yet be forced to drop from a height of a thousand feet or less. As Mr. Spencer pointed out in the interview with him, which was published in the *Gazette* of 28th January, he has many things to look to. He must watch the currents to see that they do not take him into danger. It would be very awkward were he to come down amongst trees or on the tops of houses, and then he has the close proximity of the harbour to contend against. It is all very well for people who do not know anything about it to stand on *terra firma* and say, "Oh he was afraid to go up two thousand feet," but surely those same people would not care to be the witnesses of a tragedy! Mr. Spencer, however, means, if the currents above be favourable, to rise five thousand feet before throwing himself from his seat on the balloon on to his parachute, and as he is so anxious to please his patrons, it is to be hoped the wind may be calm enough in order that he may ascend to the desired height, and come down not only in safety but in full view of the spectators. It is his own wish to make a more sensational leap than that of a fortnight ago, so the populace may have more reason than ever to cry "Shaitan ka butcha."

The police arrangements are more perfect this time than last, and Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, has issued such orders as ought to prevent that congestion of traffic at the approach to Government House, which prevented so many visitors last time from getting near the place in time. The arrangements are that all carriages will put down and take up near the West Gate of Government House, on the road leading from Parel Station to Government House, at a point known as "Chamar Bagh," and will be parked along the Dadur and Bhoiwada Roads. The South or Bombay Gate, and the road leading to it from the Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary will be open to foot passengers only. The return route will be from the point where the carriages take up, along the Supari Bagh and Parel Roads. No carriages will be allowed to cross from the Parel Tank Road to the South Gate of Government House. Between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m., no carriages will be allowed to proceed South by the Dadar Road, or along that portion of the Bhoiwada Road, which lies between Supari Bagh Road and the turning leading to the North Gate of Government House. Between the hours of 1 and 8 p.m., no labour-carts will be permitted to proceed along the undernamed roads:—Parel Road, (Kalbadavi) from the Money School; Parel Road, (Mombadavi); Parel Road, Bhendy Bazaar); Parel Road, (Byculla); Parel Road, (Chinchpoogly); Supari Bagh Road; Dadur Road to the junction of Naigaum Cross Road.

The Band of the Marine Battalion will be on the grounds at half-past one, and during the assembling of the spectators will play the following programme of music:—

March	Up in a Balloon (with vocal chorus)	
Selection	of Irish Songs	Arr. J. Hartmann.
National Dance	Hungarian	Coote.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Polonaise	Im Brantschmuck	Merzdorf.
Intermezzo	Forget-me-not	Macbeth.
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Spencer intends early in the beginning of next week taking his departure for Calcutta, and if he can arrange terms with a passenger to accompany him he may leave Bombay in his larger balloon, and use every available current to get as near Calcutta as possible. However, that is a matter for future settlement. The performance this afternoon is fixed for four o'clock, not half-past four as formerly.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: A self-registering aneroid, if such an instrument can be had in Bombay, or in default an *empting barometer*, could be both more accurate and less dangerous as a means of verifying Mr. Spencer's altitude on casting off to-morrow from the balloon than any of the suggestions in your to-day's paper. Neither thread nor rope could be trusted to maintain the perpendicular all the way from the earth to the parachute—to which of course it should be attached. The other apparatus attached to the parachute could be independent of the wind. An instrument of the second class could be extemporized under Mr. Chamber's supervision without much trouble by any competent glass worker. It consists of a mountain barometer with an addition to admit of the overflowing mercury escaping into a receiver from which it could not be recalled when the instrument descends to earth again—and so arranged as to prevent overflow through simple exertion of the fluid on the upward journey. A self-registering aneroid should, however, be the simplest and most reliable instrument.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 8.—The barometer has fallen generally, but the changes are small, except in Bengal, Behar, and in the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, where the fall is nearly the tenth of an inch. Very shallow depression lies over the plains at the foot of the hills from Gorakhpur to Dhubrie, where the pressure is nearly the tenth of an inch below normal. The increase of the temperature everywhere, except in Southern India, is largest in the North-West Provinces and Behar. The temperature is six to nine degrees above normal in the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. Yesterday the temperature was in excess everywhere, except in Bengal, where it was normal. The skies are clear in all the districts, except to the north of Bengal and Assam, where it is moderately clouded. Light showers are reported to have fallen in Simla and Murrie yesterday, and fine settled weather prevails generally.

THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of the extract from the *Scotsman* appearing in your issue of a few days ago under the heading "The Education of Youth," setting forth the opinion of Professor Blackie on the value and power of classical learning in modern education, I think it not inopportune to point the attention of our University Senators to the importance of the subject with reference to the curriculum of our local University; just now, when educational questions, and especially the question of University reform, is engaging their attention as well as that of Government. The question is as to whether the study of the dead languages is indispensable to the completion of the education of our youths. Professor Blackie answers the question in the negative. The aversion of Mr. Herbert Spencer to the dead languages is too well known in literary circles to require mention. When such high authorities, especially when so eminent a teacher and educationist as Professor Blackie have spoken in dubious tones as to the uselessness of the study of the dead languages for all practical purposes in the education of British youths, it is high time that our local university should consider the advisability or otherwise of retaining them as necessary subjects in its curriculum. Our Indian youths have to master the English language besides their own vernaculars, and according to the existing course they must in addition study some one of the prescribed group of the dead languages, such as Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, &c. No doubt the study of the dead languages has—apart from its intrinsic value as furnishing a key to the vast stores of learning, which lie buried in the literature of the ancients—a disciplinary value as exercising a humanising influence on the mind and giving it habits of close attention and research. But, as Professor Blackie proves, it is by no means indispensable, and has therefore a secondary place in modern education. If, according to the learned, Professor the study of Latin and Greek and (I may add) of any other dead language, is so much waste of time in the case of the British youth, *a fortiori* it is so in the case of our Indian youth, the cry from whom on all hands is that they have too much brain work to do in a short time, which leads to premature decay of mental and bodily powers. With such evidence before them I hope our University senators and our other accredited educationists will see their way to have the existing curriculum altered so as to give the dead languages a secondary place by making them voluntary and not compulsory subjects as at present. This is a suggestion which deserves consideration, as there is a proposition already to admit the vernaculars into the curriculum and give them the same place the dead languages now occupy for the higher examinations of the University of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Feb. 6. UNIVERSITY REFORM.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 7.

THE hot weather seems to have set in unusually early this year. Young and hopeful hearts "felt certain" that it was only temporary; but as it apparently means to be permanent, if for a season only, one might as well make up his mind that the serious business of the year has begun and that holidays with the cooler weather must be laid with other joys of the past. The east winds are unusually troublesome this year, and colds and coughs are the order of the day. Nothing hardly has occurred to brighten our existence.

A general court-martial was held last Monday on one of the officers of the British Infantry here. The members of the court-martial came from all quarters, only one being a resident of Belgaum. The result of the trial is not yet known, but as the proceedings began and ended in one day, the case could not, as was generally supposed, have been of a grave nature.

Last night and Monday variety entertainments were given by Lance Corporal Varndell, of the Somerset Light Infantry. The programme was very well arranged, but was a trifle too long. Midnight had almost approached before the final farce was begun. Both parts of the programme consisted of songs—comic and sentimental—and dances. Lance-Corporal Varndell was so very much at home on the stage that it seemed as if he were to the manner born, or that he has had some previous experience of life behind the footlights. His first song, "It was gone," was most absurdly comic, and was uproariously encored. His second song "The Walking Man," had various topical hits that took wonderfully. B. E. Masters' dancing was excellent. He gave the "Irish Jig," "The Sailor's Hornpipe," and a plantation song and dance, all equally well done. The "Wild Irish Jig" brought "Ould Ireland" very vividly before one. "Mr. Bob Ridley" reminded me most forcibly of one of the pictures in Lever's books with his quaint, lanky figure, and comical dress-suit. B. E. Masters seemed to find incessant pedal movement quite a cool and easy performance. His limbs moving with such perfect ease and time. One comic song was joined in with much "gusto" by the audience, namely, "Tommy in the Cupboard" the experiences of the discoverer of the hidden Tommy apparently awoke extreme amusement in the warlike breasts of all the "Tommys" present. Between the first and second parts of the programme Corporal Williams and Privates Guard and Lewry performed various most difficult feats on the aerial trapeze. The first named was dressed as a clown and imparted comic appearance to the two on their lofty perch. They went through most hazardous feats—that made one gasp to look at—with the greatest of ease. Colonel Cox must have felt very proud of his regiment. For such a good performance to have been got up entirely by the men showed how much talent is among them, and what good use they make of their leisure hours.

As we were leaving the theatre last evening, about 11-35 Madras time, the whole earth seemed illuminated by a splendid meteor. It appeared in the sky in the north, at an elevation of about 80°. Perhaps some of your readers may have noticed it too.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the scheme, the manifold defects of which I tried to expose in my last letter, is accepted in its entirety by Lord Reay, I shall continue to think that I have done the worst possible disservice to the cause of University reform, and that my crusade against the defects of the University course has entailed an additional burden of study on our unfortunate students, who are already overworked.

The Arts Committee lay down in an axiomatic way that an Indian graduate should be a person of general culture. The proposed course embraces, therefore, a variety of subjects, and the optional branch is improved "off the surface of the earth." The position which the committee have taken is not incontrovertible. I have placed before your readers on a previous occasion the true picture of an English graduate, a Scotch graduate, and an Irish graduate. An English graduate—the same holds good in the case of the Scotch and Irish graduates—becomes a specialist and is not, like his Indian brother, a jack-of-all-trades and, as a consequence, the master of none. An English University course is framed, it appears, with the distinct object of training up specialists. The framers of the English University course do not certainly think it desirable that an English graduate should be given a smattering knowledge of each and every subject at the cost of special culture. I fail to see why we should not have here a course of studies akin to an English University course. Even granting, for the sake of argument, that the exigencies of the Indian life render the adoption of the English University course an impossibility, and that our graduates should be persons of general culture, I ask what idea you have in regard to general culture, and in what way you define it. The committee give us no definition of general culture. One can, however, gather from the proposed Arts course what views the committee hold on this point. The variety of subjects which the proposed necessary course includes leads me to think that they ride their hobby of general culture to excess. An Indian graduate, peculiarly circumstanced as he is, cannot be expected to master a particular subject with great vigour after the close of his college career. While at college he can, with the assistance of his professors, cultivate his study of a special subject, and attain some degree of proficiency in that subject. I think it, therefore, my duty to protest against the proposed Arts course—a course which, while unnecessarily providing too much for general culture, allows special culture to take care of itself. My opinion is that the proposed course takes too much care of English and History, and unnecessarily includes political economy and moral philosophy and physics as necessary subjects. A reduction in this direction will certainly prove very welcome to those who, like myself, wish that the burden of our students should be lightened. An Englishman, while speaking with me on the subject, once remarked that he was at one with me in thinking that the burden of studies should be lightened, proper care being at the same time taken to prevent the University course from deteriorating. If he were asked, he said, to frame a University course, then he would, from the utilitarian point of view, include swimming, medicine, engineering, and law in the necessary portion of the course to the detriment of logic, moral philosophy, and such other subjects. Such is the diversity of views in regard to what may be called a model University course. If the present proposed number of subjects is retained, then the University course, I am sure, will prove more exacting and more burdensome.

Now I come to the consideration of the question of reducing the number of examinations. If I remember aright, the Hon. Mr. Telang and the Hon. P. M. Mehta protested in 1879 as strongly as possible against splitting up the then Arts course, and of increasing the number of examinations by one. Their protest proved of little avail, and Sir R. Temple, who was impatient of opposition, triumphed over his opponents, framed the present University course, and inflicted it on our students. So far as I have been able to gauge public opinion in regard to this question, I can say that all are agreed as to the necessity of reducing the number of examinations. Professor Selby says that the course has too many examinations, and proposes that we should have two examinations, one at the end of the first year and a half and the other at the end of two and a half years. Mr. Telang, Mr. Ranade, and Professors Oxenham, Selby, and Bhandarkar are known to be strongly opposed to the present course of three examinations. When one has a unanimous adverse vote passed by such influential men, one may naturally expect that the Arts Committee will "damn" the present course. Have the committee done anything of the sort? No, they have not. It is certainly to be very much regretted that the committee did not see their way to recommend the adoption of the old course of two examinations. I hope that it is not yet too late, and that something may be done to give a practical effect to the proposal that the number of examinations should be reduced. I may *en passant* state that with the exception of the London University no other University has a system of three examinations.

Let me now turn to the consideration of the question of the introduction of our vernaculars in our course. Those who have read Lord Reay's Convocation address must have been mightily pleased when they found that the question was viewed by the learned Chancellor in a sympathetic manner. The proposal to introduce vernaculars is supported by the Hon. Mr. Telang and R. B. Ranade and others. There are, however, some strong men in the opposition ranks—Professor Wordsworth and the Hon. P. M. Mehta. Professor Wordsworth distinctly told me that he did not like to take a retrograde step by throwing open the doors of our University to our vernacular. The majority of our thinking men, however, sees to hold that the time is come when our vernaculars should be given a place in our course. The question which remains to be solved is this: How are we to make room for our vernaculars without adding to the existing burden of studies? I do not hold that the vernaculars should be encouraged at the cost of our classical language, Sanscrit. I hope that the shears of reduction will be very careful and cautiously applied.—Yours, &c.,

Y. N. RANADE.

Ranade's House, Pandharpoor, Feb. 7.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your correspondence in to-day's issue, I beg to inform the writers that the suggestion they make has already been tried in England, but was a complete failure. If either of your correspondents choose to bring me a Seabol self-registering aneroid on the occasion of my ascent, I shall have very much pleasure in bearing the instrument on my aerial voyage in order to convince any sceptics.—Yours faithfully,

PERCIVAL SPENCER,

Feb. 8. Aeronaut.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4.

THE CRUISE OF H. M. S. GARNET.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "Blue Jacket and Red Coat" relates a very interesting story about the recent cruise of the "Garnet."

ZANZIBAR—THE BLOCKADE.

The long looked for moment at last arrived. "Stream the buoy!" shouted the first lieutenant. "The buoy's streamed," answered the boatswain. Down drops the signal flag! Splash goes the anchor! 10-30 a.m. on 7th Nov. 1887 at rest in Zanzibar waters!

The 30th Nov. we up anchor, and proceeded northward, to keep surveillance over that part of the Sultan's dominions, now known "as within the sphere of British interests," viz: from the River Umba northward to Lamoo. The Declaration of blockade dating 29 Nov was read to all hands assembled 2nd Dec on the Quarter Deck. It laid down in brief, succinct sentences all that was necessary to know of the affair. Admiral the Hon Ed. R. Fremantle, C.B., C.M.G., of the British East Indies Squadron, and Admiral Deinhard, of the German Flying Squadron proclaimed jointly in the name of their respective governments, and in the name of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, the blockade, against the importation of munitions of war and the exportation of slaves only, on the continuous line of coast of Zanzibar including the islands of Mafia and Lamoo and the lesser islands adjoining, the coast from 10°. 28' south to 2°. 10' south latitude. The blockade began from noon on 2nd December 1888." The Declaration concluded with the notification that:—"All ships to whatever nation they belong are liable to visit and search; they should "bring to" and lower their sails immediately on a blank charge being fired; should they not do so, a warning shot will be fired across their bows, after which they will be treated as hostile."

The ships had to visit every part of the coast they blockaded once in twenty four hours. H. M. S. Garnet was assigned the Coast line from River Umba to Kurnitu, and on one occasion we got as far north as Ras Gomany. *Waseen*, *Mombassa*, *Melinda* were our principal ports of call. We have previously spoken of Mombassa and Melinda, but it may be interesting to know that at the latter town, the Wali (governor,) at our suggestion, had Vasco de Gama's Pillar, a land mark, whitewashed 9th Dec, the first time probably since its erection. *Waseen* island lies in lat 4° 40 S, long 39°. 23 E. within the sphere of British interests, and is separated from the mainland by a channel about half a mile wide. The island is and of little account, the ground very rocky, soil poor, population sparse and water brackish, nearly all provisions coming from the mainland where their lands and produce are subject to the raids of the Masai. This island and the surrounding mainland was surveyed by H. M. S. Stork, commander T. F. Pullen, in November last. The village stands prettily situate on the north side, near the west end and off it is the anchorage for dhows. On the opposite side of the town is a fine sandy beach, a capital place for seining, as many as three hundred fish being taken in a few hours. Those who visited the village on our first visit, did not wish to renew their acquaintance with it or its surroundings. We purchased a young bull here for fresh beef.

On the whole our cruise was pretty uneventful and had a terrible sameness—first we went north then we came south. We boarded 14 dhows and none of them up turned confiscate—all legitimate traders. We thought we had a haul on 19 when twenty-one female and two male slaves were brought along side, but they turned out domestic and said they were happy with their master, the Wali of Gasa, who was removing his property to his governorship. You can imagine our joy when we met the Flag on 23rd off River Kilifi and received final instructions to leave for Zanzibar and soon to proceed to Bombay. 25th:—Christmas day passed away soberly and merrily and the remainder of the month spend on in our active preparation for departure.

MISHAP TO THE GARNET.

Some extracts from the *November Diary* may also prove interesting.

30th. Oct—We left Zanzibar and shaped course for Mesale Island, Pemba (jazirat el Khazra, or emerald island from its refreshing greenness). While making for Kokota Gap to get clear of the land before night fall the ship suddenly struck bottom. The shock which was sensibly felt caused but little excitement. The engines were immediately stopped and watertight doors closed. It appears in consequence of the strong current lying athwart our course we had drifted to the southward and taken ground on the shoal S.S.E. of Kokota Island. We remained here for three hours, the rising tide lifting us at nine o'clock. Misfortunes never come singly. Instead of leaving the scene of our trouble with the daylight a defect in the circulating engine is discovered which detains us the day. Advantage was taken while engine repairs were going on to send divers to investigate the injury to the bottom. The damage was slight:—a portion of the false keel knocked away and some of the copper sheathing rubbed off. We left for Melinda.

Melinda derives its chief title to European notice from the first voyage of Vasco de Gama who reached as far north as this place on his way to India in 1498. It is not known when and in what manner it was taken from the Portuguese; but it seems that in the beginning of the last century it was in possession of the Arabs. Nor is it known in what manner it was lost by the Arabs; but when Captain Vidal visited the place in 1824 he found that the territories of the ancient kingdom of Melinda were totally occupied by the Galla, a savage nation, which carried its conquests from the southern declivity of the Abyssinian Alps as far south as Melinda. On the site of the town Captain Vidal found nothing but ruins, and his opinion was that it was entirely destroyed by the Galla in their wars with the Arabs, who possessed most of the ports along this part of the coast.

ON CRUISE.

3rd.—Garnet chick born. The birth was carefully attended to by Sowersby, ship's cook. Great and tender interest felt throughout the ship on its progress. The chick has strong voice, shows great signs of vitality, is much attached to Sowersby, following him like a dog. The Gun Room officers lay claim to this youthful progeny, their steward having purchased it with other so called *new laid* eggs for breakfast.

3rd, 5th—Manda Bay. On the island of Lamoo between the village of Shellah and the sea in 1802 occurred one of the most bloodthirsty tribal conflicts conceivable. Momtassa and Patta combined for the decimation of Lamoo. Timely aid of troops from the Sultan of Muskat and a providential downpour of rain, which prevented the allies from using their bows, made them an easy prey to the Lamoo spear assault. Over two thousand warriors are said to have perished. The hills and beach are still a perfect golgotha:—their bones and skulls even now lie bleaching in the sun. Lamoo possesses a large fort, and here the Wali or governor resides. We interviewed him and met with great courtesy. We partook of coffee and sherbet, ascertained that although the people were familiar with disturbances going on in the south, they were unaffected and going the even tenor of their way. Manda Island was the principal scene of our excursions. General leave was given and appreciated here. The country is overrun with game—antelope, partridge, pigeons, curlew, &c.

6th.—Mombassa Moital, Mombassa Island is a fresh looking place, about 3 miles long and 1½ broad with a level surface, about 40 to 60 ft. high: the shore is steep all round, in places perpendicular and generally deep water close in to the shore. The town and fort are on the east side of the island, the fort is large and of quadrangular form, and built on a massive portion of the rock: the rock is cut down so as to form a deep and broad moat: the whole was renovated last in 1635. Over the shallow ford which connects the island with the mainland, it not infrequently happens beasts of prey find their way into the town. In February last no less than three lions were killed, one was shot from the window of a house, and two others fell into the trap of eating poisoned meat.

7th.—Anniversary of arrival at Zanzibar. Anchored off Makungwi Island, relieved the crews and reprovisioned boats.

You will be anxious to know what we did while away in the boats. We were ever on the look out, but no capture beyond a dhow of thirty four tons, which had eluded us, landed her cargo of slaves and lay stranded on the beach. It was on Monday, 22 Oct., while cruising in the pinnace off Solman Point we found a dhow run ashore and deserted. On examination she was apparently in good condition with sails and anchor gear intact, but full of water. The next day whilst engaged in trying to float her, the tide washed her into deep water and she sank. We were unable to find any information relating to this dhow, till Tuesday, Oct. 30th, when at anchor off Cocoanut Point. Abdullah bin Ali, interpreter, found a man wandering about who when accosted stated he was an escaped slave, and gave the following account of himself. About sunset on Friday he left Kondouchi, with twenty four others in a canoe, and was landed the same night to the south of Zanzibar town. Here they remained four days till joined by ten others when they were made to march to Mungo-pani, where they remained five days more. From thence they were shipped in dhow and brought to an island N.E. Zanzibar, Mwemba Island, and the same evening dhow sailed for Pemba and was beached and deserted at Solman Point. The slaves remained in the island till midnight on Monday, when they were transported to Pemba mainland in canoes. He and two slaves while being conducted to a large house escaped. He had been in the bush till he gave himself up. It appears this poor fellow was sold by his brother to an Arab proprietor to liquidate debt incurred through failure of crops during a dry season." We can recommend this system to the British farmers.

MR. CAINE ON THE LIQUOR TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Caine in his address at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Thursday, the 7th inst., said that the tax on toddy was 2½ annas per gallon. This statement is somewhat inaccurate. Mr. Caine has therefore authorized me to correct the mistake, and to say that the tax is 2, and not 2½ annas. I hope you will oblige me by inserting this correction in an early issue.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 8. P. R. DANTRA.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

MURDERS AT COOMBARWADA.

EARLY yesterday morning the native town at Coombarwada was the scene of two most atrocious and cold-blooded murders. The victims were an old man, about 55 years of age named Bhickoo Dajee, who was a goldsmith by trade, and a Mahratta lad, aged about 13 years, the son of a widow, residing at that locality. The two unfortunate persons were lying asleep on the verandahs of their houses, when their throats were cut by some unknown person who is still at large. It appears that the goldsmith, Bhickoo Dajee, was lying asleep on the verandah of house No. 128, Coombarwada. About half-past 4 o'clock in the morning he got up and called out to his friends who were lying beside him that some person had cut his throat, and pointed to the man running off in the direction of Falkland Road. All bleeding Bhickoo got up and ran out into the street, which he no sooner gained than he fell down and expired. One of his friends at once went to a police sepoy on duty at the end of the street and reported the matter to him. A conveyance was brought to remove the unfortunate man to hospital; but it was no use; life was extinct. The matter was immediately communicated to Superintendent Crummey, who was upon the scene of the murder, making enquiries regarding it, when information was brought to him that another man had been discovered murdered in the same manner as Bhickoo further down the street. On proceeding there a Maratha lad, aged about 13 years, named Dhondoo Gunnoo, was found lying dead on the veranda of house No. 13 in the same street. His throat was cut and his wind-pipe severed. A large sheath knife was found lying near the boy's head, and also a currystone. This boy lived with his mother and sister on the first floor of the house, and worked in a wool-cleaning factory. The knife that was found lying near the boy's head was apparently an old one, but recently sharpened and bore stains of dry blood. The police appear to put down these two murders to be the work of an insane person. Yesterday forenoon the coroner, Dr. Blaney, opened an inquest at Coombarwada upon the bodies when the following evidence was recorded :—

Dhondoo Crishna said : I am a goldsmith and live at Coombarwada in house No. 106. Deceased Bhickoo Dajee was a servant of mine, and worked with me in my business. He boarded with me and slept in my shop downstairs. His age was about 55 years. He always enjoyed good health, and was in my service for two months and seven days, but I knew him for four months previously. He bore a good character. I paid him Rs. 3 a month and fed him. About 8 p.m. on Thursday I saw him take his dinner with two other servants of mine, and he was quite well then. Half an hour afterwards, he went from my house to my shop to go to sleep as usual. About a quarter of an hour afterwards my other two servants left my house. About 5 o'clock this morning a servant of mine named Balcrishna came to my house and told me that somebody had cut the throat of the deceased Bhickoo Dajee. I at once went to my shop with a light and found the deceased lying dead in the verandah with his throat cut and a pool of blood under him. He was dressed only in a *dhotur*, and was lying on a *godri*.

Bhagirthi, the mother of the deceased Dhondoo Goonajee, said : I am the widow of one Goonajee, who worked in a printing press and lived at Coombarwada in house No. 13. The deceased Dhondoo Goonajee was 12 or 13 years of age, and lived with me on the first storey of the house. He worked with me in a wool-cleaning godown. He always enjoyed good health. He worked with me all day yesterday, and at 9 o'clock at night he and I took our dinner together. He was quite well then. After taking his dinner, he went downstairs to sleep. He usually slept in my verandah or in an adjacent one with other boys. When he went down last night he took his *cumbli* and *godri* with him. I slept in my room upstairs. At 6 o'clock this morning I awoke and just then heard some boys in the street say that the throat of the deceased was cut. I ran downstairs at once, and found a crowd of people in the street and on the verandah. I found the deceased lying in the verandah of a house opposite No. 88. His throat was cut; he was dead; and there was blood under him. He was rolled in his *cumbli*. The knife, now produced, was lying on the floor of the verandah near the head of the deceased. There was dry blood upon the blade. Deceased wore one gold earring, and it is now in his ear. He wore no other ornament. I do not know the other deceased, Bhickoo Dajee.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. at the Morgue, and the bodies of the two deceased were then ordered to be taken to the Morgue for a *post-mortem* examination to be made by Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon.

CLAIM FOR RETURN OF SHARE CERTIFICATE.

IN the Small Cause Court yesterday before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Bai Roopcoover, a Hindoo widow, sought to recover from Pranjeewandas Purboodas, the sum of Rs. 650 as damages sustained by her in consequence of the defendant refusing to return a certificate of one share in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill standing in the name of the plaintiff's daughter Hurcooverbai, now deceased, which was purchased with the plaintiff's money and under plaintiff's directions by her son-in law named Itchalall, who is also dead. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Munchashunker appeared for the defendant.

At the time of filing the suit the price of the share was estimated at the market value and the whole claim included. The plaintiff stated that four dividends had been declared, but were not paid by the company on account of the non-production of the share certificate which is now in the possession of the defendant.

The defendant admitted the possession of the share certificate, and contended that he was not personally liable to the damages, and maintained that as a trustee for the minor children of Hurcooverbai he held the certificate in trust as she had died intestate, and no letters of administration had been obtained as yet of her estate and effects. The defendant further contended that the court had no jurisdiction, as the suit involved a question of trust. The plaintiff said that half-yearly dividends were drawn by her son-in law Itchalal from the mill company and transmitted the amount to her in Surat. Hurcooverbai died in July 1885 and her husband Itchalal in April 1886. Itchalal before his death sent a letter, in which he stated that the plaintiff was beneficially interested in the share certificate, and that he should try to get the certificate transferred into the plaintiff's name, but after his death all his property came into the hands of the defendant. The defendant in May 1886 wrote a letter admitting to transfer the share certificate, but has not as yet done so. The plaintiff did not see how the defendant could hold over the property of another person for the benefit of strangers.

His Honour on the evidence ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount claimed to be reduced to nominal damages, in case this share certificate be delivered over to the plaintiff. The defendant afterwards handed over the cirtificate to the plaintiff in court.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Capt H B Jenkings, R N, H M S Garnet
Senior Lieut W Smythe, R N, H M S Garnet
Lieut G Binsfather, R N, H M S Garnet
Lieut J W Pochin, R N, H M S Garnet
Staff Paymaster W Trew, R N, H M S Garnet
Asst Paymaster C Moberley, R N, H M S Garnet
Staff Surgeon H Strickland, R N, H M S Garnet
Surgeon (Asst) E Weightman, R N, H M S Garnet
Chief Engr W Cook, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr T G Harding, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr E S Carey, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr P Stopford, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr W Millett, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr M Lockhart, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr J Armitage, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr T Dawrenther, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr H Foden, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr W Walsh, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr G B Breanan, R N, H M S Garnet
Mr T Alexander, R N, H M S Garnet
Rev J Dougherty (chaplain), R N, H M S Garnet
* H R H Prince Liliya Lara, Siam
* H R H Prince Rabipat, Siam
* H R H Prince Provit, Siam
* H R H Prince Chira, Siam
* H R H Prince Chow Sai, Siam
* Capt Plian, Siam
* Mr Williams, Siam
* Dr Mom Yai, Siam
* Mr Pra Auan, Siam
* Mr Mom Peer, Siam
* Mr Nai Krut, Siam
* Mr Moore, Siam
* Mr Nai Chowsuru, Siam
* Mr Nai Poon, Siam
* Mr and Mrs Khun Vechill, Siam
* Mr F Armfield, Meerut
* Mr A Templeton ,,
Mr R Nairn, England
Mr C Hudson ,,
Mr J Ramseyer ,,
* Mr and Mrs F Agnew, England
* Miss Fischer, England
* Mr and Mrs J Ewing, Nagpur
* Lieut T Fischer, Mandipur
* Capt and Mrs T Jones, R E, Kirkee
Capt P Sibilet (s s Labourdonnais), Marseilles
* Hon'ble G C Master, CSI, Madras
* Mr. E Hollingsworth, England
* Mr W T Wright, England
* Mr J Webber, England
* Brig-Surgn and Mrs J Richardson, England
Mr Henry Staab, England
* Mr W Goldring, Baroda
* Mr J S Dewhurst
* Mr E M Pratt, CS, Alibag
Mr D Rae, Allahabad
Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Mr and Mrs H Borrer, England
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Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay
Surgn-Maj and Mrs R McKury, Sanitary Commissioner, Lanouli
Dr J Gray, Bombay
Mr R Goldlust, Bombay
Mr J G Hardeck, Bombay
Mr F Pickard, Bombay
Mr J Tweedall ,,
Mr A Conley ,,
Mr B Schnabel ,,
Mr W Barrett ,,
Mr J G Hall ,,
Mr H Bolton ,,
Mr K Hume ,,
* Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Major J Whitehell, Bombay
Lieut A Baker, RA, Bombay
Mr A Twiscott, Bombay
Mr P Spencer ,,
Mr J Freeman ,,
Mrs E Hight ,,
Mrs R Gimblett ,,
Miss M Cotes, Bombay
Mr and Mrs F Charles, CS, Collector of Bombay
Mr A Stevens, Hyderabad
Mr J J Ford, Poona.
* Mr S Owen ,,
Surgn S O Stuart, M S
Mr I O'Callaghan, General Traffic Manager, Ajmere
Mr E Nicholson, Poona
Mr and Mrs A Simeon, Agent French Line, Poona
Mr and Mrs Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner Poona
* Capt J Munro, N W Provinces
Colonel Stevens, Secunderabad.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.

The following amounts are hereby acknowledged :—

	Rs
H. E. Lord Reay	100
Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton	30
D. G. B.	10
Mrs. Forbes Adam, per Revd. A. G. Lewis	50
Revd. A. G. Cane do.	50
W. H. Propert, Esq., C. S.	100
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R. P.	10
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Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, Esq.	15
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Merwanjee Rustomjee	15
Captain G. J. Baker	20
	1,672
Previously acknowledged	880
	Rs.. 2,552

J. SINCLAIR PIRRIE,
Hon. Secretary.
I. M. SHIELDS,
Bombay, Feb. 8, 1889. Hon. Secretary.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart	50
Messrs. B & A. Hormarjee	50
Messrs. E. Spinner & Co.	50
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Lt.-Col. H. J. B. Hargrave, B. B. & C.I.R.V.	15
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Lieut. Fred. C. Brewin	15
Capt. A. C. Clark	10
J. M. Drennan, Esq	10
E. Beynon, Esq	10
P. E. Cameron, Esq	5
A. J. Evans, Esq.	5
Total...	Rs. 595

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... February 16th, 3h 8·4m, a.m.
Last Quarter .... ,, 23rd, 4h 46·5m, a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. W.	H. M.
Sat. 9	Mr. Percival Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Parel, 4 p.m. First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Prize Distribution, Mahim, 4 p. m. Mrs. Norville's Co., Gaiety Theatre. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., 1 p.m. Preliminary Brigade Parade, Maidan.	6 33	5 56	4 51m 7 34a	0 15a.
Sun. 10	5th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 33	5 57	5 56m 8 51 a	1 18m 1 20 a
Mon. 11	Yacht Club Dance. English mail expected per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind.*	6 32	57	7 32m 9 34 a	2 40m 2 9 a
Tu. 12	Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace. Performance of Massed Bands, Esplanade. English Opera and Comedy Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. Amateur Concert, St. Peter's Boys' School, 9 p. m.	6 31	5 58	8 45m 10 9 a	3 35m 2 51 a
Wed. 13	Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 31	5 58	9 34m 10 42 a	4 9m 3 35 a
Thr. 14	Bazar at the Town Hall for the Wesleyan Methodist Church Funds, Lady Reay opens Bazar at 3 p. m. The David Mills Co., 4 p. m. Jamshed Manufacturing Co., 3 p. m.	6 30	5 59	10 19m 11 14 a	4 40m 4 15 a
Fri. 15	Wesleyan Bazar at the Town Hall. Yacht Club Annual Meeting, 5-30 p. m. Y. M. C. A., Mr. J. Darlington, Bimetallism or Battle of the Standards, 8-30 p. m. Departure of the English mails per s. s. Siam.	6 30	5 59	11 2m 11 45 a	5 10m 4 51 a

* Left Aden at 4 p. m. on Tuesday, 5th instant.

MR. EDWARD GOSCHEN, the younger brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, about whom there has been some talk as a possible successor of Lord Sackville at Washington, according to a home paper, is a charming diplomatist, who is now First Secretary of the Legation at Stockholm. He is one among the many who have married American wives, and those who know him say that he would probably be a great success at Washington. The step up is, however, rather high, but the appointment is not impossible.

REPORTS of wintry cold, of snow and ice, and clear, crisp air come from all parts of Europe. In Russia they have had Christmas in a "biting" frost; in the North Sea, off the German coast, fishing boats have been stuck in the ice, which was not strong enough to allow help to be sent from the nearest village; in Westphalia a man was frozen to death a few nights ago; in the Midi the east wind is cutting its icy way, and in some parts of Italy avalanches are burying railway lines; but in Meran, in the South of the Tyrol, it is stated that "the weather is finer than it has been for years at this season. Roses are still blooming in the gardens, and on the southern slopes the March violets are coming out in large quantities."

THE ALBIN MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents Treacher and Co, Bombay.

A SUGGESTED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has received the following expressions of opinion in favour of the proposal to amend section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, as explained in our leading article in our columns on the 30th ult :—

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Ex-Sheriff of Bombay.—You may count upon my entire approval of the writer's suggestion. I believe our girls require the protection that the law of England affords to English girls. I tried hard in a paper I read last year before our medical society to move the members to send a memorial to Government on the subject. I am, therefore, glad you wish to move in the matter. I pray to God you may succeed. I believe anyhow the matter must be brought before Government with a request that the age of protection to girls in this country must now be raised, if possible, to the same extent as in England.

J. M. Slight, Esq., Acting Secretary, Bank of Bombay.—This movement has my full sympathy and approval. But in place of the age being raised to 12 years, I would urge 14 as being more in harmony with decency and good sense.

In this country the physical development being more rapid than the mental, girls of even 14 years are incapable of understanding the consequences of consent.

Honorary Surgeon-Major Anderson.—I quite approve of your suggestion to appeal to the Legislature to have the age of consent for girls in India raised from 10 to 13 years, or even 15 years.

W. H. Crowe, Esq., Sessions Judge, and Deccan Sirdars' Agent, Poona.—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I would state that I entirely approve of the suggestion of the writer of the pamphlet forwarded therewith, that the Legislature should be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India from 10 years to at least 12 years.

Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Principal Training College, Ahmedabad.—I heartily support, the writer's suggestion that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India. The present law on the subject is unreasonable and unnatural, nay, it is wicked and very oppressive to poor female children of ten years of age. Government know little of the harm it is doing and the grief it causes to poor innocent little girls. I trust God will grant success to you and the writer's generous exertions.

Mr. Ram Chandra Bose, of the Methodist Mission, Lucknow.—I have read the letter with great interest and I have to express my heartfelt sympathy in the views therein advocated. I believe with the writer that the Legislature ought to be "asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India"; and if a memorial were circulated I would put down my signature and endeavour to get others. I had the privilege of seeing and hearing you here, and I beg to assure you of my appreciation of your noble attempt to usher in a needed reform.

Gulabdas Bhaidas, Esq., a leading pleader of Gujarat.—I feel much pleasure to express my entire concurrence with the views expressed by you and our worthy friend. There have been numerous instances of outrage under the present law, if they are needed to induce the Legislature to amend the law. The inequality, divergency and absurdity apparent in the law as to the age of consent of girls, for girls alone, more than sufficiently show the sheer necessity to amend the present law and to protect the poor girls in India. If our humble appeal is allowed, and the age is raised even at least to 12 years it will, no doubt, improve materially the social condition of the people of India, and will prevent, to certain extent, the outrages generally committed on girls of tender years by their husbands. I must conclude by thanking you and our worthy friend for this movement which adds to the gratitude which the Hindu community owe you for your indefatigable efforts to improve their social condition by inviting their attention to enforced widowhood, infant marriages, and the like.

F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., C S., Settlement Officer, Baroda.—I approve of the writer's suggestion you have forwarded to me, that the Legislature be asked to raise the age of consent for girls in India.

MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THE grand assault-at-arms, a military tournament at Calcutta, open to all Europan and Native troops and to Volunteers serving in India, came off, as already reported by telegraph, on Saturday last in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The programme comprised no fewer than twenty competitions the more interesting of which took place in the afternoon. The proceedings commenced with lime-cutting and tilting at the ring over hurdles, in which the Royal Artillery, the Calcutta Light Horse, the Viceroy's Body-Guard and the 4th Bengal Cavalry were represented. The prize was carried off by Trumpeter Webber of the Royal Artillery. In the tent-pegging which followed the ties were run off in sections of three. Owing to the fact that several distinguished officers had entered, special interest attached to this event. The first three consisted of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Colonel Neville Chamberlain and Captain Rawlinson, A.-D.-C.; and the loud cheer which greeted the taking of a peg in thoroughly workman-like style by his Excellency testified to his popularity. In the second run he was again successful, but in the third just failed to dislodge the peg, thus missing by a hair's-breadth the chance of making a highest possible score. In the end the chief honours fell to the natives, a sowar of the 4th Bengal Cavalry and a naick of the Bodyguard, who were first and second respectively. An event which caused much amusement was the bareback wrestling, in which two teams of artillerymen were pitted against each other and also the teams of the Bodyguard—Yellow *vs.* White Jackets. The Artillerymen, it is said, went at each other like demons, and the flimsy jerseys with which they were provided soon disappeared altogether, leaving the edifying spectacle of a score of brawny combatants stripped to the waist, and endeavouring to grapple each other after the fashion of wrestlers in the Olympic games. In reporting the encounter a local paper says :—"The sight was an amusing one certainly, but a little disconcerting to the many ladies who were present, and who no doubt were hardly prepared for so striking an exhibition of 'Tommy unadorned.' The contest between the native teams was, if less vigorously, at any rate more decently conducted."

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, FEB. 10, 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Agutter in G—Hymns 260, 323, and 220.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon by the Rev. J. A. Dougherty, R. N. Chaplain, H. M. S. Garnet.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 17, 82, and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Hymns 264, 82 and 292.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 23, and 163.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 274, 238, and 232.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 11, and 299.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 190, and 342 Omit verses 7 and 8, and 19 (ancient and modern tune).

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Children's Service with Sermon.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 298, 292 and 273.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 14.
Hymns 163 first tune.
Hymns 174, and 183.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held to-morrow morning, at Bandora at 11 a.m. on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
The Revd. Fawcett Shaw will preach.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

A MERCANTILE SUIT AT KARACHI.

A MERCANTILE suit of some importance was lately heard in the District Court of Karachi, in which Sir Charles Forbes and Company were the plaintiffs, and Bijumal Parcharam and some other Hindoo merchants of Karachi were the defendants. The case was heard before Col. Grant, District Judge, who gave his judgment as follows :—

This is an action by Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company against the defendants, the Forbes firm of Rijhoomal Choitsing to recover the sum of Rs. 63,587-0-11 alleged to be due on an account between the parties. The defendants deny the claim and *enteralie* plead that as regards the account subsequent to the 31st August 1887, the plaintiff have no right to sue because the greater part of the plaintiffs' claim consists of redrafts drawn by Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company of London on the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs, and such redrafts with the exception of one have not been accepted by the defendants. Also they dispute the correctness of the amounts of the redrafts, because the account sales of the several shipments in respect of which the said redrafts were drawn are incorrect and are not evidence of the deficiency, also that the guarantee notes filed with the plaint are illegal and imperative, and were not read out or translated or explained to the defendants or their manager who signed such guarantee notes.

On these pleadings the first and second issues are raised as follows :—

1. Whether in the face of the guarantee notes given by defendants they are entitled to dispute the plaintiffs' claim to recover the redrafts of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

2. Whether they can question the correctness of the account sales and the account current of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

The material parts of the letters of guarantee which, it is admitted were signed by the defendants in respect of each shipment are paras 3 and 4, which are as follows :—

3. We authorise you and your friends in London Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., jointly and severally to sell the said consignment of (here the consignment is stated) on our account either to arrive or after arrival for such price or prices, and on such terms as you or they in your or their absolute and uncontrolled discretion may think proper and most conducive to our interests, the proceeds in the first place to be applied in payment of all expenses, brokerage, charges, attending such sale or incurred by you or your friends, together with commission of 4 per cent. to your friends, the said Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., and then in payment of the said bill of exchange, and lastly the surplus, if any, to be retained and applied by you in payment or reduction of any other claim or demand you or your friends in Europe may have against us directly or indirectly and in respect of any matter, cause or thing whatsoever.

4. In the event of proceeds of the sale of this consignment proving insufficient to pay the amount due on the said bill of exchange with all charges as aforesaid, we hereby specially authorise the said Messrs. Forbes and Co. to draw upon us at sight at the mercantile exchange of the day for the amount of such deficiency, and we agree that the said Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co's account current shall be acknowledged and allowed whether in or out of Court and for all purposes whatsoever as due, sufficient and absolute proof of sale and loss, and we hereby bind and engage duly to accept, honour and pay such draft on presentation and at maturity, and that in failure of acceptance of such drafts, the amount thereof shall be forthwith and summarily recoverable by you in such and the same manner as if such draft had been duly accepted by us, the only proofs of debt to be required from you being the production of the said Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.'s account current and of the unaccepted draft.

This constitutes the contract between the parties and *prima facie* in the face of it, the defendants cannot deny that the plaintiffs are entitled to include in the account against the defendants the amounts of the redrafts of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., and to claim and recover these sums. It is, however, alleged for the defendants that their manager or other persons of the firm who signed these guarantee letters did not know the contents because they were not read out or translated or explained to them, and the evidence of the defendants' managing partner Choithsing Dassoomal and of two others of the defendants firm who have signed some of the guarantee letters have been offered to prove their ignorance of the contents of these documents which they signed. I have considered it unnecessary to take this evidence for even if they swore that they did not know what was the nature and contents of the letters of guarantee. I do not see how such evidence would affect the case. It is admitted by the defendants that they have been doing business with the plaintiffs' firm for a long time, and it is stated for the plaintiffs that the transactions between them and the defendants have been to the extent of thirty lacs of rupees and the defendants admit many previous transactions of a similar kind with plaintiffs, where there has been no dispute. If it were possible to believe that a firm of shrewd native merchants doing a large export business through European firms were ignorant of the actual terms on which their business was being transacted—I should hold that such ignorance could not avoid them. It is not alleged that they were induced or coerced to sign these agreements, and no fraud of any kind is imputed, they must therefore be held bound by the agreements which they have executed. They cannot plead ignorance because the law well presumes that a person entering into an agreement knows what he is doing and the conditions and liabilities attached to his agreement. If they did not know what they were signing they ought before signing the documents to have made themselves acquainted with the contents of them. To allow the defendants' contention of ignorance to prevail would be as absurd as to allow a person who had signed a joint and several Pronote with another person to contend that he was not liable because he did not know that he was jointly and severally bound. But irrespective of the agreement of the defendants in the guarantee letters I am quite clear that the plaintiffs are entitled to maintain this suit.

As to the second issue I am clearly of opinion that the defendants cannot question the correctness of the account sales and the account current of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company. First there is their distinct agreement in the letter of guarantee by the defendants. That the said Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company's account current shall be acknowledged and allowed whether in or out of Court and for all purposes whatever as due, sufficient and absolute proof of sale and loss, and again the only proofs of debit to be required from you being the production of the said Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Company's account current and of the unaccepted draft. "It is urged for defendants that this is an agreement which is void under Section 28 of the Contract Act. I am of opinion that that section is in no way applicable. The defendants' agreement is not in any sense one by which he is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals. The arguments that this is such an agreement appears to me to be absurd. As to the contention that the defendants should be allowed an opportunity of showing the incorrectness of the account sales, I hold that they are debarred from doing so by their agreement in the guarantee letters. But apart from this the decision in the case of Hedgeon and others *vs* Rupchand Hazarimal, File 6, Bombay High Court Report 39, appears to show that such a course would not ordinarily be allowed. In that case there was a letter of guarantee not so full and explicit as in the present case, and an issue was raised as follows :

"Whether the defendants agreed that the account sales and account current of the plaintiffs should be absolute proof in or out of court of such sale and of the amount of loss thereon. The Judge (Couch, Chief Justice) held that it was unnecessary to decide that issue being of opinion that the account sale is *prima facie* evidence of what was realized by the sale of the cotton.

In the present case it is not even alleged that the defendants objected to the account sales before this suit was brought. I have no doubt that the objections now raised are purely *litiginis* and vexatious. However, they are bound by their agreements in the letters of guarantee, and I hold that the account sales and account current of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. are absolute proofs of the sales and of the deficiencies for which the redrafts were made. For these reasons I find the 1st and 2nd issues in favour of the plaintiffs.

CONTEMPORARY America, says Max O'Rell, seems to me to be governed by the Irish. The Germans, the Scandinavians, all these crowds of foreigners that year by year flock to the New World to find a livelihood, and which America gradually assimilates, go west to fell forests and reclaim the land. But the Irish pitch their tents for the most part in the large cities, where they congregate together and take up politics. The city of New York, which has been successively in the power of the Dutch, the English, and the Yankees, is to-day the real capital of Ireland. The English are always wondering why Americans are all in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and ready to back up the cause with their dollars. Why, I will tell you. The good Americans hope that when Ireland is restored to the Irish, all the Irish will go home.

THE Lahore paper writes as follows :—

That the Umarkot-Pachpadra Railway question is causing some little interest locally may be seen from the following telegram which a volunteer correspondent at Umarkot sends to us (at his own expense):—"Dr. Pollen arrived here this morning, and his advent was the cause of general rejoicings. He was met two miles outside the town by the notables, zamindars, officials, and volunteers. A long procession was formed by the dancing dervishes of the desert, headed by the Thar and Parkar trumpeters and the town band. A salute was fired from the ramparts of the ancient fortress as the procession entered the town, and was repeated at intervals during the day. The programme for the evening includes illuminations, fire works, and a grand variety entertainment in the Jubilee Arena, consisting of buffalo fights wrestling and a nautch (in which?) Dr. Pollen appears in two characters, the first classical, as Ajax defying the lightning; the second, a burlesque representation of Mr. Horace Bell, surveying the sand hills and weeping like anything to see such quantities of sand. Dr. Pollen favours the project of tunnelling or of a Righi railway for the first twenty miles beyond Umarkot, and starts immediately with a staff of 369 horse and foot to prospect, taking a captive balloon and photographic apparatus to fix the section of the mountain railway. The Commissioner is perplexed at his proceedings." But not more, perhaps, our contempory proceeds than our readers at the foregoing truthful telegram. Reduced to fact, it appears to mean that there is some local enthusiasm at Umarkot in favour of the uncompromising champion of its wished for railway; and the place must surely be prosperous enough to justify a railway, when local wags can afford to jest at such length by telegraph at 3 annas a word!

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

PREVAILING COLOURS.

AT all the fashionable weddings and other gatherings of the well-dressed, says a writer in the *Daily News*, it has been observed that the favourite colours are those in which the tints of sable, beaver, and sealskin are predominant. A few gowns of serpent-green and one or two in red have served to relieve the pervading brownness and greyness, and very often a touch of red in the headgear has brightened up an otherwise sombre costume. Dresses of Irish frieze are in demand this winter, and look very well when trimmed with fur or braided in quasimilitary style. One of these in a mixture of brown and grey was made with a tight bodice, fastened down the front by means of brown buttons. Over this was worn an outer jacket, also made of the frieze, and warmly lined with shot silk, beaver colour and salmon. A thick collar of beaver fur protected the neck, and a wide band of beaver edged the fronts, which parted sufficiently to allow the buttons of the bodice to be seen from the bust downwards. Deep cuffs of beaver finished off the sleeves at the wrists. Another well-made Irish frieze was more grey than brown, though there was in it a suggestion of the latter colour. Over a plain skirt, edged with a band of sealskin, fell a redingote of frieze, all the edges of which were elaborately braided in brown and grey. One of the new collars combined with long flat boa ends, and made of sealskin, was worn with this dress. The hat was brown velvet, with a touch of vivid scarlet in the trimming and a small bow of scarlet velvet resting on the hair under the brim.

"OUT UPON IT."

Fashionable women, for some inscrutable reason, will have their heads unnaturally large in some direction, though, theoretically, they are of the opinion that a small head is a sign of good breeding and long descent. With the flat-crowned hats, it is to be feared, will come a revival of the hideous chignon that did its best for seven or eight years to deprive the women of France and England of their claims to beauty and grace. Even now enormous rolls of hair are beginning to appear at the back of the head, ending in a catogan. Unless this tendency towards over elaboration be determinedly resisted, it will certainly develop into something resembling the cushion, covered with hair, which was the butt of so much satire some twenty years ago. Why will women insist on wearing small mattresses somewhere about them? Sculptors and artists find exceeding beauty in the outlines of the female form, but its possessors are so far from being satisfied with it that it is seldom seen undisfigured by some senseless addition in the shape of irrelevant stuffing beneath the clothes. Now that the mattress is gone from the back of the waist, it threatens to fasten itself upon the back of the head. Both common sense and, æsthetic feeling cry "out upon it," but unfortunately, Fashion is a ruler without a Parliament, whose decrees are as arbitrary and despotic as they are often idiotic.

SKIRTS.

Skirts are so straight and flat now, writes a Paris correspondent, that first-rate dressmakers are omitting the once indispensable little frill at the edge, lest it should interrupt the straight line of the over-dress, and cause the latter to bulge at the edge. The foundation skirt is bordered with a perfectly flat piece of the dress material, and this, in its turn, is edged with a protective line of braid. But frill and flounce are both now banished. The best-dressed women in Paris, now that they have at last abandoned the dress improver, have done so much more thoroughly than Englishwomen, who, however, were first to reject it. And it is to be feared that, in the violence of that reaction to which the true Parisienne is subject, more than any other woman on earth, she will rush to the other extreme, and make herself painfully flat and her gowns too scant and clinging. Everything at the present moment is in the direction of simplicity, with the one exception of hairdressing. All the lines of the gown are straight, with the effect that well dressed women look unusally tall. Many dresses are trimmed round the neck and from the shoulders to the feet with a band of fur, the two nearly meeting at the waist, but widening above and below it. Between these bands is a front of some material that contrasts with that of the over-dress. For instance, an almond-coloured cloth dress edged with beaver opens over a front of almond-coloured silk arranged in surplice pleats from neck to feet, but caught at the waist with an antique clasp. Or, a dress of black velvet edged with silver fox is made with a front of black and white striped silk, which harmonises excellently with the fur and relieves the soft darkness of the velvet. At a recent wedding, the bride's mother wore a trained dress of pansy-cloured velvet with sable fur trimming, the fronts as above described over a front in moire silk of the precise tint of a yellow pansy. This seemed to bring out the golden lights in the fur in a subtle way, and the dark violet of the velvet was equally happy in union with the dark brown tones of the sable.

HIN MEN AND PLUMP WOMEN.

That which struck me most in America, from first to last (writes Max O'Rell), is the total absence of stupid-looking faces. All are not handsome, but all are intelligent and beaming with activity. In my opinion, it is in this that American beauty mainly consists. In the large cities of the East, the first thing which caught my attention was the thinness of the men and the plumpness of the women. This seemed to hint that the former lived in a furnace of activity and the latter in cotton wool. This impression soon deepened into a conviction. The more I saw of these large cities and the brilliancy, wit, and refinement of society in them, the plainer it became to me that, if America had thus early rivalled the older nations of Europe in all the elegancies of fashionable life, it was because of its treatment of woman. It seemed to me that her lot was as near to being perfection as an earthly lot could be. A respect amounting to reverence is shown for her, and it appears to be the chief aim of her protectors to surround her with luxury and make her path through life a sunny one. So far as adding to her mental and physical grace goes, this plan of making every women an uncrowned queen has answered completely. Seeing her high position, she has set herself at work to fill it becomingly; and it is the cultivation of America's daughters, it is their charming independence and a consciousness of their power, that make them so attractive, and render American society so delightful to the stranger. In their treatment of woman, the Americans might give more than one lesson to the men of the Old World, even to the Frenchman who, in the matter of politeness, lives a good deal, I am afraid, on the reputation of his ancestors. The respect for woman in America seemed to me to be perfectly disinterested, purely platonic. In France this respect almost always borders on gallantry. A Frenchman will always stand back to let a woman pass, but he will generally profit by the occasion to take a good look at her.

THE LATEST WEDDINGS.

A great deal of interest, says the *World*, has been excited at Cheltenham, which is just now enjoying an unusually prosperous season, by the marriage of Miss Emily Shinner, the well-known violinist, to Captain A. L. Liddell of the Artillery, a son of the late Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell. The Queen sent a diamond bracelet to the bride, the Princess Christian was also amongst the donors of the wedding-presents and Mr. Agg-Gardner, M. P, who gave her a splendid pendant of diamonds and sapphires, entertained the wedding-party after the ceremony at Evesham House. Mr. and Mrs. Liddell are spending the honeymoon in Italy. The marriage of Miss Mary Mabel Sayer to Captain Barton in the private chapel of Kensington Palace was one of the prettiest social functions of the week, before last mail left. The bride, in her dress of white satin and silver tissue and attended by her six bridesmaids in Directoire costumes and green sashes, walked in procession from the apartments of Colonel Chaine through the covered corridor to the chapel, which was profusely decorated with flowers and crowded by friends and relatives. "The Mate" and Lady Astley, Caroline Duchess of Montrose, Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Mr. Oppenheim, Miss Helen Henniker, Sir Alfred and Lady Slade, Sir George Arthur and Miss Harriet Phipps, were amongst the spectators; and as soon as the ceremony was over everybody adjourned to Mrs. Chaine's drawing-room, where the Princess of Wales's gold bracelet, the Prince of Wales's butterfly brooch, the Princess Louise's silver and tortoiseshell tray, "Mr. Manton's" silver candle sticks, Lord Normanby's gold card-salver, Lady Sykes' mirror, Lady Alwyn Compton's feather fan, and the rest of the wedding-presents were on view. They are spending the honeymoon at Cannes.

DISRAELI MEETS HIS FUTURE WIFE.

The reputation which he had acquired by "Vivian Grey," his travels in countries at that time rarely visited by Englishmen, and his calculated eccentricities of dress and manner, opened the doors of society to Mr Disraeli. At a soiree given by Edward Bulwer he was introduced "by particular desire" to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, his future wife, whom he describes in the same letter as "a pretty little woman; a flirt and a rattle, gifted with a volubility which he thought unequalled, and of which he could convey no idea." She told him "that she liked silent and melancholy men," a character that he could have had little difficulty in assuming to please the fair lady.

LACE.

What to wear and what to buy in lace, writes a correspondent, is quite as serious a matter as the acquisition of suitable jewellery. I saw an instance at Steinmann's, in Piccadilly. A lady, her husband, two daughters, and a son were all seated in a corner of the shop deciding on the merits of several sets of Brussels lace brought out for their inspection. They made a pretty family party. The girls were very eager, pater was judicious mater restrained the eagerness of the youngsters. The young man looked on indifferent. They bought a set for £300 finally. Fashion has been rather cruel to the makers of real lace till rather lately. More has been sold in the last three months than during the previous two years. The taste for the genuine has revived. A set of Brussels lace is a favourite wedding present. Mr. George Lewis's daughter has a set which she received on her marriage recently. The possessors of good lace often make sad havoc of their property by allowing their maids to wash it. There is an art in cleaning lace. Steinmann's cleverest cleaner is an old lady of seventy-five.

POLITENESS.

A handsomely-dressed young woman entered a crowded street car. A long wiskered old fellow, wearing a dingy slouch-hat and a suit of home-spun clothes, got up and said, "Miss, take my seat. I don't look as well as these here gentlemen," nodding to several men, "but I've diskivered that I've got more politness. The young woman sat down without thanking the old follow. "Miss," said the old fellow with a smile, "I b'lieve I felt my pocket-book there on the seat. Will you please get up?" The young woman got up. The old fellow sat down, and, stroking his wiskers, remarked, "B'lieve I'll jest keep on settin, here, miss. I've got a little more politeness than these here gentlemen, but I have diskivered that I ain't got nigh so much sense."

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

VICTOR HUGO AND AMATEUR POETS.

VICTOR HUGO, like many other great poets, had to pay the penalty of greatness by writing letters to admiring or ambitious correspondents who dedicated poems to him, or sent him their own poems with a request for his opinion of them. The answers of some eminent authors to this reverential class of beggars have been often curt enough and not always polite. But Victor Hugo had quite a passion for saying something beautiful and melodious to all the world. To the dedicator of an ode he is reported to have written, "My master, you pass before me like a comet, and illuminate my path!" An American poet, who dedicated a romance to the great Frenchman, was rewarded with the following acknowledgment : "You possess a sublime inspiration; the tender streams of your harmonious speech impart to my feelings a sense of recovered youth; I press your hands across the ocean." On one occasion a drawing was sent to him. He replied by writing to the artist : "Each of your lines is a verse; you could say 'Thou' to God!" A poor stonemason in Roubaix, who had an enthusiastic admiration for Victor Hugo as poet and as politician, amused himself during his leisure hours in attempting to compose verses. He ventured to send some of them to the poet. "I can trace your image," replied Victor Hugo, "in your poetry. Each of these thoughts must have proceeded from a head encircled with blond locks. O, my child, for many a year may you preserve untinged with gray those locks which the shears of age have not yet touched!" The poetic mason, says the narrator, was fifty-five years old.

COUNT LEON TOLSTOI.

There is no truth in the statements recently published with every appearance of authenticity as to the publication of a new story by the great Russian novelist. The statement, which originally appeared in a German paper, was very precise and circumstantial. The story, it was said, was finished, and would appear on the Russian New Year's Day, and a description was given of the nature of the tale which corresponded roughly with the story of which Count Tolstoi told our Commissioner that he had written an unsatisfactory first draft as far back as last midsummer. The Count has not finished the story, and it cannot therefore be published. When Count Tolstoi will finish his novel no one appears to know—least of all Count Tolstoi himself.

BOOK DEDICATION IN GERMANY.

It seems that it is no easy matter to dedicate a book to a member of the German Imperial family, observes the *New York Critic*. Not only must permission be asked, but the book must reach a certain standard of excellence or importance, or the request is denied. When the question comes up, a committee is appointed to examine the ambitious volume : if it passes muster, the request is granted; if it does not, it is refused. Recently Frl. von Hoerscheimann asked that her two-volume "Kulturgeschichtlicher Cicerone fur Italien-Reisende" might be dedicated to the Empress Frederick. The censors decided against the dedication, but the Empress, before whom the author had repeatedly lectured, made a special plea in its favour, and the censors' decision was overruled. There is a great difference between an empire and a republic. In this country half the "fun" of a dedication is to surprise the dedicatee. But in Germany such surprises are impossible; at least the reigning family cannot be taken unawares.

WEIRD AND SOMBRE.

An American critic has called down upon himself a rebuke from Mr. Andrew Lang, says a correspondent because he "superfluously" applied the epithets "weird and sombre" to some poetical palace in which "Death lay dying." "Would that 'weird' and 'sombre,' too, lay dying!" cries Mr. Lang. But why should we impoverish our language because it is open to abuse? It is true that "weird" was for some time one of the catchwords of æsthetic slang, but it is gradually recovering tone, and will soon be, as it was before, a useful and even indespensable word. As for "sombre," how can it have incurred Mr Lang's wrath? It expresses a shade of meaning which without it must remain uninterpreted, and is on the whole a full-sounding and creditable term. When the much-needed literary Crimes Act is passed, this trick of fantastic and petulant word-boycotting should be made a high misdemeanour.

LADY MACBETH.

I have read, I suppose, some thirty or forty notices of Ellen Tarry's Lady Macbeth, says a writer in a weekly paper, but in none of them have I seen any allusion to her own account of how she came to take up the character. It was her success, she has told us, in playing a bad fairy that led her thoughts to Lady Macbeth. She writes : "Having made a success as the bad fairy, I, doubting my powers of being bad in a play before, immediately set to work and studied the words of Lady Macbeth." Miss Tarry was just nine when she thus took the part in hand.

"THAT DR. CUPID."

As Mr Thorne still clings to his cautious custom of producing new plays at matinee performances, Mr. Robert Buchanan's new fantastic comedy, in three acts, entitled, "That Doctor Cupid," first saw the light on the stage of the Vaudeville a few afternoons ago. The scene is laid at Cambridge and at Bath in the early days of the present century. This, remarks a critic, will afford a pleasant variation upon the costumes which are much more often to be met with in what are called "dressed comedies," and give our great grandmothers' gowns an opportunity of asserting their claims to the picturesque in spite of "tub skirts" and monstrous muffs and preternaturally high waists. We have already apprised our readers that the piece is less of a drama and more of a comedy than its predecessors from the same pen, and that the stroy turns on the eccentricities of the character whose sobriquet gives the title to the play. This personage, to be represented by Mr Thomas Thorne, is depicted as the incarnate Spirit of Love, grown, it is true, old portly, and rheumatic, but still like "poor Anacreon" in Cowley's classic paraphrase, resolutely declining to recognise the ravages of time.

PAUL JONES.

Quickly succeeding *Dorothy*, of famous memory, the Carl Rosa Light Opera Company has produced at this theatre a new opera comique, called Paul Jones With music by M. Planquette, and libretto from the skilful hand of Mr. H. B. Farnie, it is no wonder that this work, originally dating from M. M. Chivot and Duru, should have attracted considerable interest, and the unanimous success it won on the first night was amply and deservedly merited. The adventures through which Paul Jones has to fight his somewhat ubiquitous career, and the amusing scenes of which he is the hero, would take too long to describe. Were Mr Carl Rosa's first venture at this theatre not the undoubted and unqualified success that it is, we should still welcome it with great favour, for it has introduced to the London public, in Miss Agnes Huntingdom, a young actress who is not only endowed with rare personal beauty, grace, and charm of presence, but whose exquisite contralto voice immediately won for her the triumph of the evening. Of Miss Huntingdon as Paul *Jones*, it may without exaggeration be said, "Veni, vidi, vici." A complete stranger, she was received on her *debut* with ordinary courtesy, but long before the piece was over her beauty and talents had kindled the highest enthusiasm and had won the ludest praise. There are several beautiful songs, but "Ever, ever mine," as sung by Miss Huntingdon with rare feeling, would alone make *Paul Jones* worth going to see. There is not more graceful dance on the stage now than Miss Phyllis Broughton and her bright vivacious presence and clever style are of immense value to the piece. Miss Wadman is admirable, and worthy of high praise, as is also Miss Kate Cutler. That Mr. Frank Wyatt's presence on the stage is sufficient guarantee for the briskness of the play whilst he is acting is needless to mention, and Mr. Henry Ashley brings all his humour to bear on the part of the St. Malo Ship Chandler. Messrs. Harry Monkhouse and Albert James are an amusing pair, and the rest of the caste exceptionally good. The scenery is very picturesque, the mounting excellent, and the costumes bright and tasteful. In every respect *Paul Jones* is destined for a long run.

REPORTED DEATH OF MADAME DI MURSKA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* is responsible for the statement that Mdme-Ilma di Murska, the operatic singer, has just died at Munich in the greatest poverty. Her daughter, who has been in attendance upon the unfortunate lady, was so affected by her mother's death that she took poison, and died shortly after from the effects. Mdme. Ilma di Murska first went to England more than 20 years ago, and was a member of Mr. Mapleson's company at the old Her Majesty's Theatre, when the force at the impresario's disposal included Mdme. Titiens, Mdme. Trebelli, Mr. Santley, Signor Giuglini, M. Gassier, Herr Rokitansky, and many other lyric celebrities of their day. She also joined Mr. Mapleson during his season at Drury-lane Theatre (after Her Majesty's had been destroyed by fire), when she played with Mr. Santley in an Italian version of "Der Fliegende Hollander." Her phenomenally high register and facility of execution enabled her to sing such trying music as that of the Queen of Night in "Die Zauberflote" (originally composed by Mozart for an exceptional voice), and caused a certain amount of interest to attach to her performances of Amina ("La Sonnambula."), Dinorah, and Margherita di Valois ("Les Hugenots"). A few years back she was occasionally heard at some concerts in the metropolis, but her vocal powers had perceptibly begun to wane, and she attracted but little attention, save from those in whose memories lived the later glories of the "old house" in the Haymarket.

THE death of Senhor Adolph Augusto Arez, second in command of the Goanese Railway police force, has been reported. Lieut. Edwardo Mendes has been appointed to succeed him.

THE Governor-General of Goa has issued a resolution praising Senhor Luciano Lobo, Professor of English, and Assistant Judge to the District Court of Damaun, for establishing, at his own expense, an English School at that station.

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PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE *Pall Mall* writes as follows :—Lady Eva Quin, the Amazon who had just killed five tigers in Upper India, seems to have discovered a capital mode of letting off the irritation engendered by the unfortunate domestic trouble at Lord Connemara's household. Lady Eva, during Lady Connemara's indisposition, did the honours of the house for the Governor. Lady Connemara, who is a lady of a certain age, took umbrage at her position. Lady Eva left Madras, and apparently has found a good counter-irritant in tiger shooting in Upper India. There are few Nimrods of this description among sporting women. There is no reason, however, why they should not kill tigers. It requires nerve, coolness, and a steady shot. There is no muscular strain required as there is in some kinds of hunting. You sit in your howdah and blaze away. As long as you keep in the howdah, and the tiger remains outside, you are as safe as if you were on the knife-board of a Piccadilly 'bus. If, however, you fall out or the tiger gets in, the difference between man and woman counts for nothing in the odds in favour of the beast.

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An Osborne correspondent writes to the *Star* :—Everybody seems in the dark as to the real nature of Prince Henry of Battenburg's new functions as Governor of the Isle of Wight and Carisbrooke Castle. Now Carisbrook Castle is, as everybody knows, a picturesque ruin much frequented by sight-seers. Prince Harry's new duties will be those of care-taker and guide. He will show the tourists round, make the famous donkey work the famous well, and have a small commission on the receipts, which, I learn, will be treated strictly as pocket-money.

***

The Rev. John McNeill, who has been called to the Regent-Square Chapel, where the great wonderful made Edward Irving fascinated and frightened people, is said to be a shrewd, level-headed Scotchman, who from his hair, beard, and cast of features might be taken for a younger brother of Spurgeon. But he is not so fat and gouty; he has lived too much on oatmeal to ever need rest at Mentone. He is tall and well knit, and his lithe active body is set off in the pulpit by a tightly-buttoned well-fitting frock coat. He is not only well made, but self made. He once held a humble situation on a Scotch railway.

***

Few people, according to the *Star*, expected that Lord Carrington—old "chum" of the Prince of Wales, gay *viveur*, and handsome man about town—would settle down as a successful statesman. But such has been the case. Since his appointment in 1885 to the Governorship of New South Wales, he has been growing steadily in favor, and the latest news about him is that the people of Sydney have petitioned the Government at home to allow him to continue as Governor beyond the usual term. The post is worth £7,000 a year, and that, as Lord Carrington is no longer rich, is an object. New South Wales loves a Lord, even though, like Lord Carrington, he comes of a line of Smiths.

***

Mrs. Magnussen, the patriotic little Icelandic lady, is reported to have set up a shop in Cambridge, where she sells Iceland produce for the benefit of her fellow-countrymen. Her goods consist largely of handwoven linen, embroideries that would delight the eye of Mr. Morris, and quaint old silver ornaments. Mrs Magnussen's stall, over which she presided in her native costume, was quite the most attractive feature of the Anglo-Danish Exhibition. Her husband is well known as a philologist and an authority on Runic inscriptions.

***

Lord Mayor Whitehead is a very busy man, says the *Pall Mall*, and only a first-rate buiness training, added to a surprising amount of system and precision, could carry him through the large amount of private, political, and business correspondence which he daily gets through, in addition to his official and magisterial engagements. He has also the gift of memory, and as the good people of Kendal pressed round his chariot to shake hands with their Whittington, hailing him with such remarks as, "Well done, James!" the Lord Mayor surprised them by the way in which he recognized and remembered every one and everything he had ever had to do with. Max O'Rell, says he, was laughed at for "still believing in the Lord Mayor." The present holder of the office is likely to check the tide of scepticism by his practical conception of the one great function peculiarly attached to it—the function of initiative.

***

Miss Candy, writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor of the fiancee of the Duke of Newcastle, will be the youngest wearer of the strawberry leaves. She is a typical English beauty, tall, fair, pale, and with gentle blue eyes. She is English, too, in her ways, which are as simple as those of the English school-girl. In a word, she does not realise the popular ideal of a duchess.

***

Sir Charles and Lady Dilke had a reception in Cairo almost as brilliant as that which they received, in their tour of the year before last, in Constantinople. The Khedive sent the Governor of Suez to meet them on their arrival there, and Sir Charles, after a private audience with Sir Evelyn Baring, was, with Lady Dilke, invited by the Khedive to lunch. At the Khedive's Palace they of course had to separate, Sir Charles going with the Khedive, and Lady Dilke with the Khediva. The Vice-Queen, with whom Lady Dilke lunched, is a very handsome and charming woman, and a very [illegible] *famille* was the result. It began with a sheep roasted whole, and was served on enormous silver salvers, the party consisting of the Vice-Queen, two little Princesses, and Lady Dilke. The next day Lady Dilke attended the Khedive's audience, introduced by Lady Vaux, as Lady Bary was ill.

***

That phenomenal woman, Madame de Novikoff, has returned from Paris, and is staying again at Brook-street, says the *Star*. She intends resuming her Thursday afternoon receptions, which were such a notable feature in the autumn. At these gatherings, the cleverest literary men, politicians, and artists are to be met, and they are also brightened by the presence of many pretty women and a sprinkling of the fashionable world. M. de Stael, the Russian Ambassador, and his wife, were often to be seen there, as was also Mr. Stead, but whether he will continue to honor Madame de Novikoff with his presence, after their recent tiff, is a matter of doubt.

***

Madame de Novikoff's personality, the writer continues, is one of the most remarkable in London. The brilliant eyes are now, perhaps, the only part of her face which can be strictly called beautiful, but the extraordinary flexibility of her features, the play of thought and emotion which runs through them, give her a charm which no *ingenue* could claim. Her talk is as remarkable as her looks; she speaks English with perfect idiomatic correctness, and with an accent which is only peculiar so far as it is delightful. She is one of the best diplomatists in Europe, is very wary when she is in the presence of journalists, and is a wonderful specimen of the race of *femmes incomprises*.

***

I heard a rumour the other day, says a writer in Mr. Stead's paper, that Mr. Ruskin is to be one of the sponsors to one of Mrs. Stannard's John (Strange Winter's) little babies a few months old. I wonder if it will be called "Bootle"? Scarcely *Ruskinian*!

***

Mr. Jameson is dead, Major Barttelot is dead, Mr. Rose Troup is married, Mr. Herbert Ward will soon be on his way home, but what has become of Mr. Nelson, a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Stanley on the Emin expedition? His name has never cropped up in the papers yet. He is a sportman of course, and went *en amateur*.

***

In this manner the *Pall Mall Gazette* refers to Lord Lonsdale's trip :—

Lord Lonsdale set out several months ago with a dog and a servant for the North Pole. That there exists anxiety upon the fate and future of the noble earl, is likely enough; but a London correspondent rather fancies that a little inquiry would show that the adventurous nobleman abandoned his enterprise soon after entering upon it. He lived for some time with Hudson's Bay trappers, and a hybrid race of Eskimo, and then returned south. So at least, his family beard, and he is reported to have been seen, subsequently in New York.

***

Besides being a Chancellor and a Doctor of Divinity, Prince Bismarck, says the same paper, is also a very successful tradesman. His forests at Friedrichsruhe yield splendid timber, which is sold partly at Hamburg, partly at Berlin. The distance from Friedrichsruhe to Berlin being greater than to Hamburg, the railway company transporting the timber naturally made different charges for carriage to the two towns, and to this his Highness, the timber merchant, objected. But rather than give in, the director of the line (which belongs to the State) preferred to resign. Now, however, all at once the troubled waters have been calmed; the director is still in office, but the timber is transported according to the desires of Prince Bismarck. Query : Who pays the difference?

***

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will be surprised to learn, remarks a home paper, that there is a lady styling herself Princess Athalea Kleophas, who is making a somewhat precarious living at Newark, New Jersey, by selling amulets and telling fortunes, who claims him as her father. According to her account, her mother was the daughter of one of the many wives of a king whose domain was in the vicinity of Singapore. Her mother was in the suite of an East Indian potentate who visited London in 1861, when her mother was but sixteen years old and still unmarried. "When the Indian visitors returned to their native land," said the Princess, "I was born. Explanations followed, and the matter leaked out that I was the daughter of the Prince of Wales!"

THE Emperor of Russia has just decorated and rewarded a private soldier whose fidelity to his duty recalls the stories of the Roman sentinels who perished in the destruction of Pompeii. When the recent earthquake destroyed a small Russian town in Central Asia, this soldier was on duty in the military treasury. Although the houses were crashing around him, this faithful fellow stood motionless, waiting death. The only sign which showed that he appreciated his situation, was the fact that he raised his hands as soldiers do at prayer. Fortunately, a sergeant in the street saw him amid the ruins, and instantly ordered him to quit his post, which he did right willingly. The undeviating obedience to the word of command, due to the iron sense of duty which distinguishes the Russian soldier, has seldom been more strikingly displayed than by this solitary sentry, who when an earthquake shook a town into ruins, refused to leave his post in the very midst of the crashing masonry.

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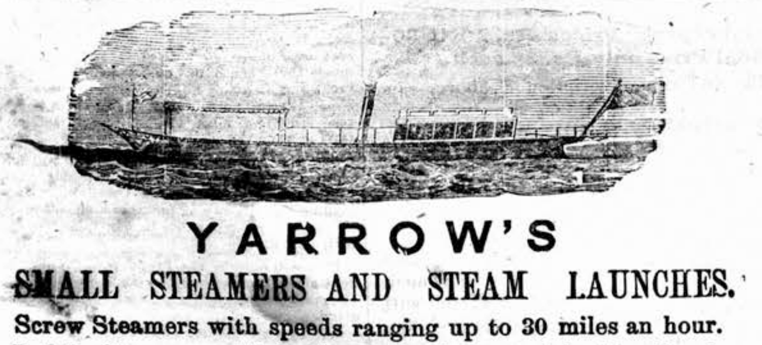

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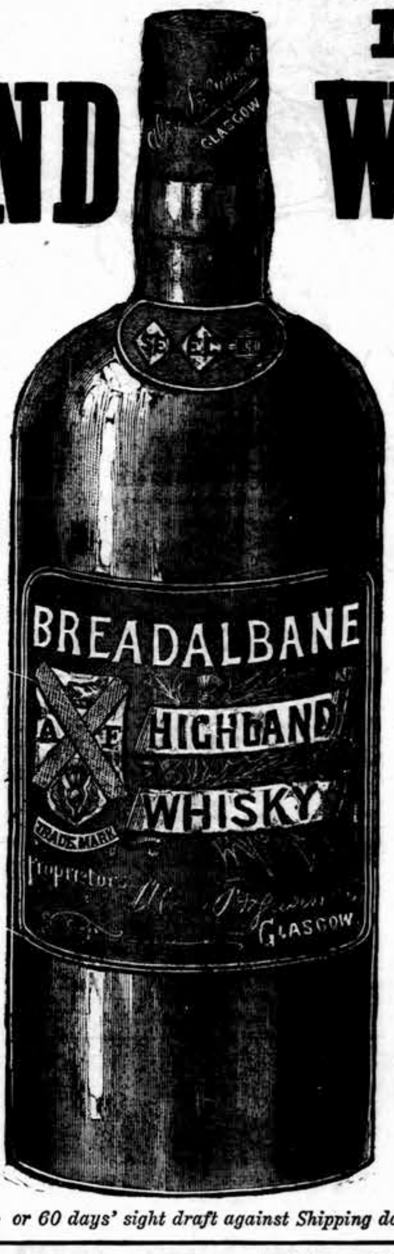

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◇◇	„	5 „ -	18/-
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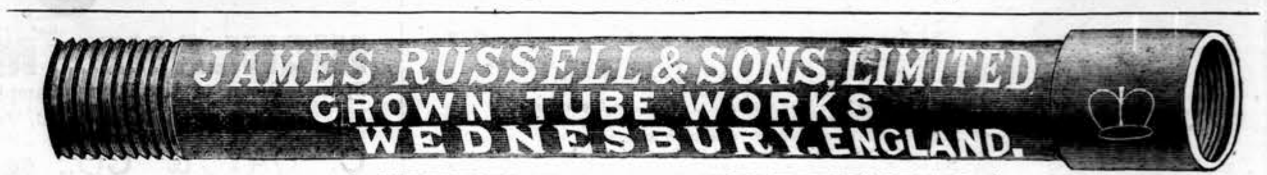

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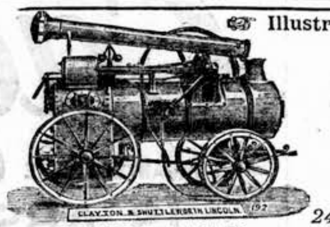

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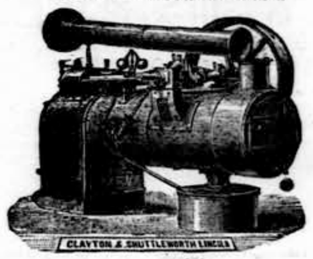

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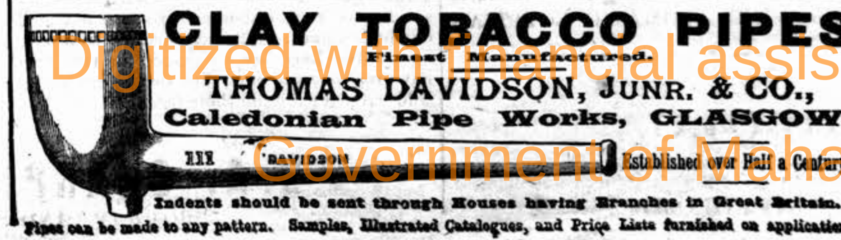

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For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.
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I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
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My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying out-patient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

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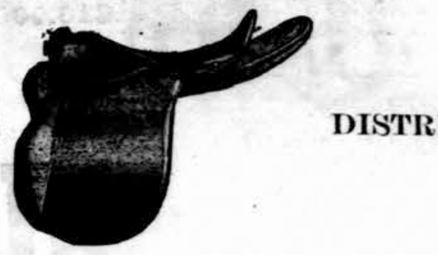

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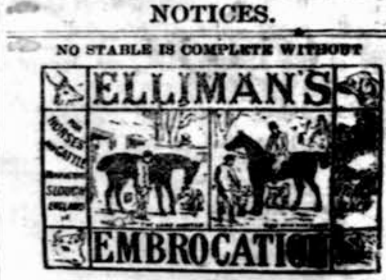

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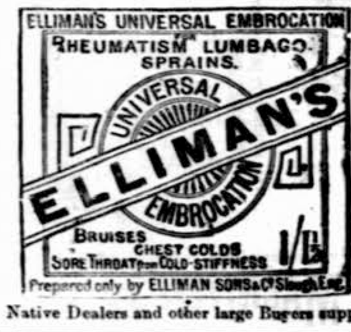

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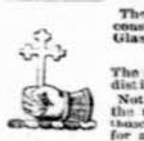

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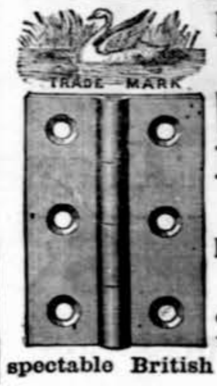

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